FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

22 OCTOBER 1985

Israel

Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' UN General Assembly speech announcing a "new initiative" to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict was broadcast by Jerusalem radio. Calling for talks without preconditions in order to conclude peace treaties between Israel and the Arab states and resolve the Palestinian issue, Peres said negotiations should be direct but "may be initiated with the support of an international forum." Permanent UN Security Council members may be invited to support the initiation of such negotiations, he added, but Israel believes that those who confine their diplomatic relations to one side of the conflict exclude themselves from such a role. Reaffirming Israel's willingness to meet with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, he said both sides should comprise delegates who represent peace, not terror. The agenda, procedure, and international support for negotiations can be discussed and agreed by "a small working team to be convened within 30 days," he said, and negotiations can take place before the end of 1985 in Jordan, Israel, or any other location acceptable to the parties. Negotiations may produce immediate as well as permament arrangements, he stated, and they may deal with the demarcation of boundaries as well as the resolution of the Palestinian problem.

Reacting to Peres' speech, an "authoritative" Jordanian source cited by the *JORDAN TIMES* emphasized that Jordan "categorically rejects any partial solution or separate settlement," pointing out that this was made clear in the communique issued in Riyadh at the end of the Jordanian-Syrian talks.

In Israel, Deputy Prime Minister David Levi told Jerusalem radio that Peres has digressed from the government's basic guidelines, asserting that "one cannot in the same breath talk of direct negotiations and make an overture to sponsorship by some kind of international conference." Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i also leveled "harsh criticism" at Peres' speech, according to the radio, indicating that he will henceforth allocate as much money as possible to settlements in "Judaea and Samaria."

Syrian-Jordanian Talks

The Syrian-Jordanian talks were held in a friendly and positive atmosphere and the two sides agreed to continue the dialogue in Damascus and Amman in order to pave the way for further dealings, Saudi Crown Prince 'Abdallah disclosed in a statement carried by SPA following the conclusion of the talks in Riyadh sponsored by the Arab League. He said the two sides affirmed their adherence to Arab summit resolutions including the 1982 Fes peace plan and they also rejected "partial and unilateral settlements" with Israel. At the end of his statement, Prince 'Abdallah revealed that in response to his committee's efforts, Syria and Iraq had agreed to hold a "high-level meeting between security officials on the Iraqi-Syrian borders" the morning of 21 October.

Damascus television and PETRA-JNA reported Prince 'Abdallah's statement without mentioning his reference to Syrian-Iraqi talks. The UAE paper *AL-KHALIJ* cited a "high-level" Syrian official's statement that Jordan and Syria have made important progress in improving relations and that Jordan's decision to ask opponents of the Syrian regime to leave Jordanian territory has removed one major obstacle. However, SANA reported that Syrian Information Minister Yasin Rajjuh described this statement as "completely baseless."

Egypt

Following President Husni Mubarak's meeting with U.S. Envoy John Whitehead, MENA reported the latter's statement viewing the meeting as a "good first step" toward consolidating bilateral relations. The Cairo paper *AL-AKHBAR* likewise viewed the talks as a step toward restoring Egyptian-U.S. relations to what they were before the events of recent weeks, the agency noted. Mubarak sent a message to his Yugoslav counterpart praising the SFRY's stand on the affair of the *Achille Lauro* and the interception of the hijackers, according to MENA.

Iraq

Saddam Husayn Speech — Arab reaction to the Israeli raid on the PLO headquarters near Tunis and to the U.S. interception of the Egyptian plane was insufficient, President Saddam Husayn stressed in a speech broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio. Castigating these actions by Israel and the United States as "the behavior of cowards," he said that while Arab leaders have the right to establish friendship with the United States, "we must not think that friendship means accepting humiliation." Praising the Egyptian people and president for denouncing the Israeli attack on Tunisia "more than many other pretentious people," Saddam Husayn said the Arabs should seek ways to help Egypt become part of the Arab nation.

War With Iran — Iraqi warplanes launched another "devastating" raid on Khark Island 21 October, according to an Iraqi military communique carried by INA.

Gulf Defense

The GCC defense ministers announced the results of their 20-21 October conference in a statement carried by SPA, noting that they approved the defense strategy recommended by their chiefs of staff and reviewed steps to complete the formation of the GCC's "Peninsula Shield" forces. After concluding their conference in Kuwait, the ministers began an inspection tour of Peninsula Shield units based at the King Khalid military town in northern Saudi Arabia, SPA disclosed.

Saudi Arabia

Saudi authorities read with "deep regret" the "completely baseless predictions" by London's *THE OBSERVER* that Britain will pay secret commissions to prominent Saudi personalities as part of the aircraft deal between the two countries, a Saudi Defense and Aviation Ministry source announced in a statement broadcast by Riyadh radio. Noting that the deal was concluded directly between the highest government levels in Saudi Arabia and the United Kingdom and that Saudi law completely forbids taking commissions on arms deals, the statement claimed that *THE OBSERVER's story was designed to distort, subvert, and* disturb Saudi-British relations.

Iranian Policy on Lebanon

Lebanese Muslims will not forgive the Amal Movement leaders for participating in talks with the Phalangists and they will not be satisfied with anything less than the rule of a majority Muslim Government in Lebanon, Majlis Foreign Policy Committee Chairman Ahmad 'Azizi warned in an interview reported by Tehran radio. Asserting that the presence of the Phalangists in the talks "means accepting the presence of Israel and the United States," 'Azizi called on Amal supporters to pressure "those pretending to succeed Imam Musa Sadr" to end their "compromising" policy and follow the path of Islamic revolution.

PLO Affairs

Bishop Iliya Khuri has submitted his resignation from the PLO Executive Committee because of the embarrassment caused to him following the breakdown of the talks in London, QNA reported citing the Dubayy paper *AL-BAYAN*. As for the whereabouts of Palestine Liberation Front leader Muhammad 'Abbas, sources in Belgrade said he may have gone to Sofia, AFP noted, though diplomats in Amman reaffirmed that 'Abbas has gone to Aden.

Tunisia

Interior Ministry sources cited by MENA denied a Tunisian press report that Tunisian police recently arrested four Europeans on charges of preparing to attack the residence of a Palestinian official.

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'Arafat on Accord With Jordan, Soviet Hostages

LD211501 Kuwait KUNA in English 1422 GMT 21 Oct 85

[By Zaleh Nazzal]

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 21 (KUNA) — PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat stated here Monday that the PLO is still committed to the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, signed last February on joint peace approach between the PLO and Jordan.

In a press conference, the PLO chairman who is currently on a visit to Kuwait starting last Saturday, disclosed that a special Palestinian delegation headed by Fatah Central Committee Member Khalid al-Hasan will meet today in Amman with King Husayn of Jordan to discuss the developments following the cancellation of a meeting between British Foreign Office secretary and a joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation.

'Arafat ruled out the possibility that King Husayn would get involved in direct negotiations with Israel away from the proposed international conference on peace in the Middle East.

He expressed belief that the Jordanian monarch "will not fall in such an Israel-American trap."

He explained that during his talks and meetings with King Husayn he was convinced that the Jordanian monarch is not pursuing a unilateral settlement and is not looking for direct talks with Israel away from an international umbrella that was approved by the Arab summit conference of Casablanca.

King Husayn is well aware that the Israelis and the Americans "are seeking to drive a wedge between Jordan and the PLO...and he (King Husayn) will not accept such an exposed maneuver," PLO chairman emphasized.

'Arafat denied reports of calls within the PLO or Fatah movement for the abrogation of the Jordanian-Palestinian accord, although he said the agreement was opposed by some members and that is part of the Palestinian democracy.

He stressed that the Palestine National Council's 16th session held in Algiers has approved the establishment of special and distinguished relations with Jordan on confederal basis and this was emphasized in Amman's PNC 17th session.

'Arafat called for Palestinian reconciliation and appealed to the Palestinian commando groups to work together in order to protect the march.

Answering a question on the call made by Kuwait's National Assembly Speaker Ahmad 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Sa'dun to abrogate the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement 'Arafat said Al-Sa'dun was speaking on individual basis because the Government of Kuwait had blessed that accord at the Casablanca extraordinary Arab summit.

He stressed that the PLO leadership and headquarters are still in Tunis and expressed gratitude to Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba and his Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali for their "wonderful stand" before and after the Israeli raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis.

He disclosed that he had ordered (before the Israeli air raid) the transferring of all Palestinian military forces from Tunisia to other countries.

'Arafat warned that new massacres against Palestinian refugee camps will take place soon "under new flags" after Amal Movement failed to do so, adding that Amal will be assigned with another mission which is "fighting Hizballah."

He added that the perpetrators of the new massacres will try to use Palestinian instruments such as "As-Sa'iqah" Movement of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, led by Ahmad Jibril after the others had refused to take part in the new design.

'Arafat called on the Arab countries to start thinking seriously of working for the return of Egypt to its natural position within the Arab nation and said "Camp David (accords) should not be only an Egyptian problem...but an Egyptian-Arab problem."

He added Egypt is currently handcuffed by not only Camp David accords but by foreign debts of about 34 billion dollars.

He expressed gratitude to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn for the support extended to the Palestinian revolution from the Iraqi president, people and army despite their difficult circumstances."

'Arafat announced that he is going to receive today a delegation from the Egyptian parties, and that soon he will meet with two delegations representing the Egyptian trade unions and popular organisations as well as the Egyptian Bar Association and the Arab Bar Association.

He lauded the decision made by the Egyptian pharmacists union to boycott American medicines and called for an all-out Arab campaign to boycott all American products, and to resort to other alternatives.

'Arafat hailed the efforts of Egyptian President Husni Mubarak aimed at giving the Palestinian people their rights and spoke in particular about the Egyptian president's consent to freeze the second part of the Camp David accords relating to autonomy in the occupied territories.

He denied that any contacts between the PLO and Syria were taking place at present.

On the hijacking of the Italian cruise liner *Achille Lauro*, 'Arafat said the PLO had not interfered in that issue except after receiving an official Italian request to that effect.

'Arafat said the PLO is currently suffering a financial crisis because some Arab countries have not met their commitments and disclosed that the PLO is at present paying 4.7 million dollars a month for the families of martyrs.

On the abduction of Soviet diplomats in Lebanon, 'Arafat said it was a conspiracy targeting the Arab-Soviet friendship, adding that the PLO is exerting special efforts to end that ordeal.

He recalled that when the Palestinian revolution was in Beirut, it was protecting all embassies there, from the Soviet Embassy which represents a friendly country, to the American Embassy which represents a hostile country.

To Hold Talks in Amman

GF221042 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat will leave for the Jordanian capital on Friday or Saturday to confer with His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan. Senior Palestinian sources told *AL-ITTIHAD* today that these talks will be decisive with regard to determining the fate of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement.

Citing responsible Palestinian sources, *AL-ITTIHAD* stated that the PLO will request clarification of statements attributed to the Jordanian monarch. The PLO will also undertake a comprehensive review of peace efforts that have so far been made in coordination with Jordan and which have led everyone to a deadlock, according to the sources. The sources added that the PLO will not relinquish the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, but will request from the Jordanian partner a clearer framework for moves on the Arab or the international level. The sources indicated that a demand would be made to have these clarifications officially registered so that they are part of the official document of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement.

The paper has learned that a number of prominent Palestinian figures on the PLO Executive Committee have asked 'Arafat to abrogate the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. The paper added that 'Arafat emphasized that the PLO would not relinquish the agreement.

Meanwhile, the paper said that 'Arafat met yesterday with a delegation representing the Egyptian national parties led by Ibrahim Shukri, leader of the Labor Party. During the meeting, he asserted the PLO's commitment to the Amman agreement. He called U.S. policy in the region naive, adding that it will never be successful.

'Arafat Warns of Attack Against Lebanon Camps

JN211812 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1645 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has warned that there will be an attack on Palestinian camps in Lebanon soon. At a popular meeting at the PLO office in Kuwait yesterday, he said that meetings are under way to draw up plans for storming and destroying the Palestinian camps.

He also talked about Lebanon, reaffirming that Palestinian fighters are participating in the war of attrition against the Zionist forces and the agent Lahd army in southern Lebanon. He criticized the agent Amal movement, describing it as a movement that has betrayed its homeland and nation, collaborated with the Zionist enemy, and concluded a secret agreement with it.

Khuri Resigns From PLO Executive Committee

GF220835 Doha QNA in Arabic 0710 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Dubayy, 22 Oct (QNA) — According to press reports in Dubayy today, Bishop Iliya Khuri, member of the PLO Executive Committee, has submitted his resignation from the committee.

The resignation is reported by *AL-BAYAN* in a dispatch from Amman. *AL-BAYAN* states that in his resignation letter to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, Bishop Khuri indicates he is resigning because of the embarrassment caused to him as a result of the crisis that erupted following the refusal of British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe to receive the Palestinian side of the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

AL-BAYAN says that Hani al-Hasan, 'Arafat's political adviser, who is in Amman at present, met with Bishop Khuri and appealed to him to withdraw or postpone his resignation or not to announce it in view of the critical circumstances the PLO is experiencing.

Hani al-Hasan Calls For Syrian-PLO Reconciliation

JN211522 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1500 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Hani al-Hasan, political adviser to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, has called on Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to turn to a new chapter in relations between Syria and the PLO. In a statement to *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT*, Hani al-Hasan expressed his belief in the possibility of resolving all outstanding differences between Damascus and the PLO if a Syrian-Palestinian meeting is held. He noted that he had a lengthy discussion with Saudi Crown Prince 'Abdallah on Syrian-PLO reconciliation. He said the PLO supports every Arab rapprochement and does not oppose any possible unity between Syria and Lebanon.

On the issue of transferring the PLO headquarters to Baghdad, Al-Hasan said the PLO has no permanent headquarters; it will remain in both Tunisia and Baghdad. The PLO should select the place where it is guaranteed more protection.

AL-SIYASAH on Iran's Role in Lebanese Shi'ite Groups

GF181714 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 17 Oct 85 pp 1, 18

[Report by political editor]

[Text] Lukewarm Syrian-Iranian relations have deteriorated to the point where Syria was forced to seek Libya's assistance to mediate with Tehran to discuss the search for the Soviet diplomats who were kidnapped in Lebanon and who are being held in an unknown place by a front calling itself the "Islamic Liberation Organization" [Munazzamat al-Tahrir al-Islamiyah].

Political sources are following the deterioration of Iranian-Syrian relations. This deterioration has resulted in thehalting of Iranian oil supplies to Syria, and Tehran's expressing of dissatisfaction with the way Syria is dealing with the war in Tripoli, its relations with the Amal Movement, and its arming of this movement. The sources noted that Libya's mediation with Iran was revealed in Moscow during Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's visit to the USSR. This gave the impression that the tepidity in Syrian-Iranian relations reflects partially on Iranian-Soviet relations. These relations are expected to encounter ambiguous complications following the kidnapping of Soviet diplomats in Beirut. It is now certain that this kidnapping was conducted by a group linked with Iran which was formed in Tripoli, northern Lebanon, in July and August.

The idea of forming an expanded Islamic front was proposed to a number of extremist Islamic leaderships to counter the moderation represented in the Lebanese Islamic sector by the Shi'ite Amal Movement and Lebanon's Mufti Hasan Khalid. This idea was received positively by some Sunni circles, particularly the Islamic group, the Muslim clergy group, and the Islamic Unification Movement. At the same time, some Shi'ite circles had reservations about this idea for the reason that the formation of this front would be considered by Damascus a hostile act that would lead to polarizing Muslims in favor of Iran. The most eminent among the leaders who opposed the front was Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah, whose relations with Iran experienced remarkable coldness as a result of his opposition to the formation of this front.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Khaleqi [not further identified] returned to his capital after distributing 50 million Lebanese pounds, from an original amount of 100 million pounds, to the Islamic Unification Movement, the Muslim clergy group, and the Islamic Amal Movement. There he met with Imam Khomeyni who insisted on forming an expanded Islamic movement in Lebanon to consist of those who agree to join it, ignoring the opposition group. After that, an Iranian delegation arrived in Lebanon. It was led by Mohammed Ava'i, the chief of staff of the Iranian Revolution Guards Corps [IRGC], whose name recurred in the hijacking of the TWA airliner. He met with Islamic Unification Movement leader Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban in Tripoli in the presence of Hojjat ol-Eslam Ahmed Fehri, Imam Khomeyni's representative in Syria and Lebanon. During the meeting, an agreement was reached to form an organization called the Oppressed Liberation Organization [Munazzamat Tahrir al-Mustada'fin]. It was decided to keep this agreement secret in order to give the Iranian delegation an opportunity to win the approval of Shi'ite sides to join the organization. Imam Khomeyni charged Ayatollah Karrubi, his representative at the Martyrs Foundation, with contacting Shi'ite leaders in Lebanon.

On 18 June, Mohammed Ava'i returned to Lebanon again to supervise the planning of the hijacking of the TWA airliner. He was accompanied on this trip by Moslem-'Aqili, chief of the IRGC Geopolitical Department. Information indicates that the planning of the hijacking of the TWA airliner was done in Ba'labakk with a group of members of the Islamic Jihad organization, which is the underground wing of Hizballah, the Islamic Action Party, the Al-Da'wah Party, and the Islamic Amal Movement. After the plan to hijack the airliner was made, Ava'i met again with Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban to complete the discussion of the formation of the front. Shaykh Sha'ban asked Ava'i to supply the Islamic Unification Movement with arms and experts to train his forces. Ava'i agreed and he immediately telephoned Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohtashemi, Iranian ambassador in Damascus, and Hojjat ol-Eslam Ahmed Fehri, Imam Khomeyni's representative in Syria and Lebanon. He asked them to send a group of IRGC instructors from Ba'labakk to Tripoli and put it at the disposal of Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban. The Iranian military training mission, led by Moslem-'Aqili, arrived in Tripoli in July. At that time Moslem-'Aqili was still in Tripoli where he was supervising the Islamic Unification Movement's militia.

On 14 July, an expanded meeting was held in the house of Shaykh Sha'ban. It was attended by representatives of all organizations which have relations with Iran. During the meeting, the Islamic Liberation Front was formed. Shaykh Sha'ban proposed this name as an alternative to the name which Iran proposed — the Oppressed Liberation Organization. The conferees signed the founding charter of this organization. This charter has an article which states that the organization should not carry out any act without the approval of Moslem-'Aqili, who was appointed at that time as coordinator of Islamic movements in Lebanon.

The signatories to the document to found this organization were: Hojjat ol-Eslam Ahmed Fehri, Moslem-'Aqili, Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban, Engineer 'Abdallah Babti' Babti, Shaykh Subhi al-Ufayli, Shaykh Muhammad al-'Arifi, Shaykh Salah al-Din Irqah Dan, Shaykh Mus'ab Haydar, and Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Tuffahah. Husayn Musawi, leader of the Islamic Amal Movement, supported the idea of founding the organization. However, he expressed the desire not to sign its charter in order to preserve his good relations with Damascus. An agreement also was reached that the Islamic Liberation Organization would be responsible for Muslim affairs in general and that the Islamic Jihad Organization would devote attention to purely Shi'ite operations, provided that there is no contradiction between the operations of the two sides.

The Islamic Liberation Organization was formed later on. It included 120 members — 60 Sunnis and 60 Shi'ites. The IRGC training mission began to train them on arms in an area west of the Tripoli-Beirut highway. 'Ali al-Sayrafi, who is of Iraqi origin, was appointed its leader. During August, three groups, each consisting of 15 members, moved to Beirut and another group moved to Ba'labakk. The Iranian Embassy in Beirut paid the expenses of the Beirut groups, including supplying the required arms.

The Khalid ibn al-Walid group, which belongs to the organization, kidnapped the four Soviets. Because it was difficult to contact Moslem-'Aqili who was besieged in Tripoli — as stated in the organization's founding charter — to announce the identity of the kidnappers, Mus'ab Haydar demanded to use the name of the Islamic Jihad organization as the party responsible for the kidnapping. However, after Moslem-'Aqili was contacted in Tripoli, he asked that the identity of the kidnappers be changed and that the kidnapping statement be signed in the name of the Islamic Liberation Organization, which then officially announced its responsibility for the operation.

INTRA-GULF AFFAIRS

GCC Defense Ministers Resume Talks 21 October

LD210946 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0847 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 21 Oct (KUNA) — Defense ministers of the GCC member-states resumed their meeting here this morning. Kuwaiti Defense Minister Shaykh Salim al-Sabeh has announced that the six ministers will leave today for the King Khalid military town in Hafr al-Batin in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia where a joint military force of their countries is stationed. He pointed out that the ministers will leave for Hafr al-Batin this evening to visit the joint Dir' al-Jazirah force stationed at the King Khalid military town in the Hafr al-Batin area in Saudi Arabia. The force constitutes the nucleus of a joint military force that the GCC member-states have declared should become the protecting shield of the region against any threat or outside aggression. Shaykh Salim said the ministers will hear a detailed report from the commander of the Dir' al-Jazirah force and will then review the force. He added that the ministers will then dine at the invitation of Saudi Defense and Aviation Minister Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

Conclude Conference in Kuwait

LD211200 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1038 GMT 21 Oct 85

The defense ministers of the GCC countries ended their fourth conference here today. A press release from the meeting said the ministers ratified the defense strategy laid down by their countries' chiefs of staff at their conference in Riyadh earlier this month, taking into consideration the circumstances of member-countries and the principle of gradual achievement of objectives. The press release added that the ministers stressed the importance that these objectives are based on a defense strategy which implements the principle of self-reliance, in accordance with a common understanding.

It said the ministers praised the principles and (?resolutions) contained in the document and their role in maintaining the member-countries' defense capability and realizing cooperation and integration among the council countries. It explained that the document outlining this strategy would be submitted to the summit meeting to be held by the six countries' leaders in Mascat at the beginning of next month.

The press release said that during their meeting the ministers also reviewed military cooperation between the member-states in the fields of defense and the development and bolstering of this cooperation. The GCC is made up of Kuwait, the Kingdon of Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Qatar, Bahrain, and the Sultanate of Oman.

The press release said also that the ministers heard an explanation regarding the steps taken so far regarding the establishment of a joint deterrent force among their states. The nucleus of this force, which includes military units from the six states, is currently stationed at the King Khalid military town in the area of Hafr al-Batin in Saudi Arabia. The press release said that the ministers stress the importance of the presence of that force as a symbol of solidarity and an example of the principle of self-reliance.

Kuwaiti Defense Minister Shaykh Salim al-Sabah said the council approved the resolution and recommendations of the GCC countries' chiefs of staff, pointing out that military strategies and tactics were discussed at the closed sessions and resolutions were adopted. These resolutions will be submitted to the ministerial council and, subsequently, to the forthcoming Muscat summit. He declined to give more details and said: I have instructions from the military not to disclose our secrets.

Qatari Defense Minister Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah al Thani described the meeting as filled with "understanding and seriousness." He pointed out that positive results were reached through the fraternal atmosphere and the procedure of awareness in studying the various issues submitted at the conference.

It is expected that the defense ministers will leave later today for King Khalid military town in Hafr al-Batin in Saudi Arabia to inspect the Dar al-Jazirah forces stationed there.

Ministers Speak on Conclusions

GF211356 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1150 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Kuwait, 21 Oct (WAKH) — The defense ministers of the GCC states today ended their fourth conference which began in Kuwait on 20 October. Shaykh Salim al-Sabah, Kuwaiti minister of defense and conference chairman, delivered a speech at the end of the final session. He thanked the GCC defense ministers for their constructive contribution and valuable observations on the agenda prepared by the GCC Secretariat.

Shaykh Salim al-Sabah stated that the defense ministers approved the recommendations and resolutions made during the meeting of the GCC chiefs of staff in Riyadh. He indicated that during their closed sessions, the ministers discussed military strategy and tactics and adopted resolutions to be referred to the Ministerial Council [of the GCC foreign ministers] prior to submitting them to the Sixth GCC Summit scheduled to be held in Muscat.

Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa al Khalifah, deputy amir of Bahrain and commander in chief of the Bahrain Defense Force, then delivered a speech. He asserted that the defense ministers have achieved positive results that will contribute to strengthening the sincere efforts of the GCC leaders to safeguard the safety and independence of this dear part of the great Arab homeland.

Shaykh Hamad praised the efforts of Kuwait and the GCC Secretariat in preparing the conference and in ensuring that it achieves the success attributed to it.

GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Bisharah then read the final statement issued by the fourth GCC defense ministers conference. Following is the text of the statement:

Their highnesses and excellencies the GCC defense ministers held their fourth meeting in Kuwait 20-21 October 1985 under the chairmanship of Kuwaiti Defense Minister His Excellency

Salim Sabah al-Salim. The ministers reviewed the recommendations approved by the GCC chiefs of staff during their fifth meeting in Riyadh 7-8 October 1985. They also reviewed military cooperation among the GCC countries in defense and in developing and consolidating this cooperation.

In view of the resolutions of the previous sessions of the Supreme Council concerning the recommendations of the chiefs of staff, the ministers studied the nature of these recommendations and their coordination with the directives of their majesties and highnesses. They voted to approve the defense strategy, as the chiefs of staff recommended, taking into consideration the circumstances of the member-countries and the step-by-step principle in achieving their goals. The defense ministers affirmed the importance of the goals stemming from, and defined by, the defense strategy in fulfillment of the principle of self-reliance according to a joint conception. The ministers also hailed the principles and bases included in this document and their role in contributing to the member-countries' defense capability and in achieving cooperation and integration as stipulated by the GCC's status. The defense ministers decided to present the document to the meetings of the Supreme Council's sixth session which will be held in Muscat on 3 November 1985.

The defense ministers also reviewed the steps made to complete the formation of the Peninsula Shield Forces and to complete the measures to assemble them. The ministers emphasize the importance of the presence of the Peninsula Shield Forces as a symbol of cohesion and as a manifestation of the principle of self-reliance — a principle established by their majesties and highnesses.

The ministers express their appreciation and gratitude to His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad, the amir of Kuwait; Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim, Kuwaiti heir apparent and prime minister; and to the people and Government of Kuwait for the sentiments of welcome for the ministers and for their interest in the progress of defense as shown in their valuable guidance. The ministers also express their great gratitude to Shaykh Salim al-Sabah for his hospitality and good management of the meetings. Bisharah then announced the conclusion of the meetings of the fourth conference of the GCC defense ministers.

Arrive in Saudi Arabia

GF211925 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1715 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Northern Region, 21 Oct (SPA) — His Highness Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, defense and aviation minister, and inspector general, arrived at the King Khalid military town earlier today from Kuwait after attending the fourth meeting of the GCC defense ministers. His highness was accompanied by His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa al Khalifah, Bahraini heir apparent and commander in chief of the Bahrain Defense Force; His Highness Shaykh Muhammad ibn Rashid al-Maktum, UAE defense minister; Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah al Thani, Qatari heir apparent and defense minister; Fahd ibn Taymur al Sa'id, Omani deputy prime minister for security and defense affairs; and His Highness Shaykh Salim Sabah al-Salim al-Sabah, Kuwaiti defense minister. They were received by His Royal Highness Muhammad ibn Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, prince of the eastern region; staff Brigadier General 'Abd al-Rahman al-'Alkami, commander of the northern region; his assistant; Hamad al-Jabrin, amir of Hafr al-Batin; the commander of the Peninsula Shield Forces; and senior officers in the region.

The command of the northern region prepared a program for this inspection tour of the Peninsula Shield Forces.

GCC Petroleum Ministers Conclude Meeting

LD212121 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2051 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Riyadh, 21 Oct (SPA) — The petroleum ministers of the GCC countries tonight ended the first working session of their eighth meeting, which began earlier this evening. The ministers are expected to continue their sessions tomorrow morning.

OMAN

Ground Forces Hold Live Ammunition Exercise

GF211548 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Under the patronage of Staff Brigadier General 'Ali ibn Rashid al-Faydani, deputy commander of the Sultan of Oman ground forces, the Sultan of Oman armed batallion — with the assistance of the Sultan of Oman Air Force and Navy — carried out a mobilization excercise with the live ammunition in the region of Bandar Jissah, on the occasion of the annual inspection of the batallion.

The exercise included a water landing operation by a unit of the combat batallion. It also included other combat operations of breaking into the enemy position stationed on the coast. The operations were carried out with the direct assistance of the Sultan of Oman Air Force bombers, some vessels of the Sultan of Oman Navy, and field guns.

The forces which took part in the exercise carried out the duty assigned to them with total success and with accuracy, cooperation, and coordination among them.

At the conclusion of the exercise, the deputy commander of the Sultan of Oman ground forces inspected the armed combat batallion which carried out the exercise with other support units. He expressed his satisfaction with the excellent level of the exercise.

This exercise, which was carried out with such high capability, is regarded as an advanced phase of the training carried out by the Sultan's Armed forces and which raise the combat ability of the forces.

The exercise was witnessed by a number of officers of the Sultan of Oman Armed forces.

KUWAIT

Minister Says 15,000 Deported as Security Measure

GF201100 Doha QNA in Arabic
0945 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 20 Oct (QNA) — Minister of Labor and Social Affairs Khalid al-Jumay'an has affirmed that the number of those who have been deported from his country within the security precautionary measures adopted as a result of the recent bombings in Kuwait does not exceed 15,000 persons of various nationalities.

He said that some media organs in the Gulf region and elsewhere have grossly exaggerated these numbers by saying that the real number is much more than that.

In a statement published by the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* today, he said that the economic circumstances which Kuwait is going through, like the other countries of the region, have compelled numerous foreign residents to leave of their own free will, either because of a lack of job opportunities, or because their work contracts in Kuwait have expired. This, he said, has confused some people who imagine that they have been deported. He indicated that the bombings have had no effects on the circumstances of foreign workers.

QATAR

British Parliamentary Delegation Arrives

GF201949 Doha QNA in Arabic
1925 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] Doha, 20 Oct (QNA) — A British parliamentary delegation, led by Jerry Wiggins, arrived in Doha from London this evening on a 5-day visit to the State of Qatar. The head of the British delegation stated that the delegation's visit is aimed at consolidating the bonds of friendship and good relations between the two countries. In a statement to QNA, he said that the delegation is making this visit to acquaint itself with the state of Qatar and its achievements and to meet with Qatari officials.

The delegation consists of 13 members of the House of Commons and the House of Lords; 8 members are from the Conservative Party, 4 members are from the Labor Party, and 1 member is from the Social Democrat Party.

Received by Amir

GF211259 Doha QNA in Arabic
1215 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Doha, 21 Oct (QNA) — Amir His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani received here today the British ary delegation led by Jerry Wiggins currently visiting Qatar. During the meeting they reviewed general relations between the two countries and the means of consolidating and developing them in all areas.

SAUDI ARABIA

Syrian, Jordanian Premiers End Meeting, Depart

GF211509 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
1430 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] The meetings of the second session held between the Syrian delegation, led by Syrian Prime Minister Dr 'abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, and Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, which was chaired by His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard, concluded at the conference palace in Riyadh today.

Syrian Prime Minister Dr 'abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm and Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i left Riyadh today for home after participating in the second session of the Arab reconcilation committee, which was held in Riyadh under the guidance and patronage of His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and the chairmanship of His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

Official farewell ceremonies were held for the Syrian and Jordanian prime ministers.

Crown Prince Lauds Meeting

GF211807 Riyadh SPA in Arabic
1700 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 21 Oct (SPA) — The following is the text of the statement made by His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard:

The Syrian delegation, led by Syrian Prime Minister 'abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, and the Jordanian delegation, led by Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, met in Riyadh on Sunday and Monday, 20 and 21 October, in the presence of the members of the Arab reconciliation committee, stemming from the Arab extraordinary summit conference. The meeting between the two delegations was held in an amicable and positive atmosphere.

The two sides agreed upon the following:

1. Affirming adherence to the resolutions of the Arab summit conferences on which Arab unanimity was reached.

2. Adherence to the Arab peace plan which was issued by the Fes summit in 1982 in order to achieve just and comprehensive peace within the framework of an international conference under the patronage of the United Nations, which will be attended by all concerned parties, in addition to providing all the necessary requirements for this.

3. Rejection of partial and unilateral settlements with Israel.

The two sides also discussed a number of bilateral issues of mutual concern, and decided to resume the meetings and their constructive fraternal dialogue in Damascus and Amman to pave the way for further dealings between them.

On the conclusion of the second meeting of the Arab reconciliation committee in Riyadh, I would like to express my happiness for the steps achieved in the course of the rapprochement between the two fraternal countries, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic. This could not have been made possible without the guidance of His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal of Jordan and His Excellency Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. While I thank God the Almighty for those positive results, I would like to address — in the name of His Majesty King Fahd and on behalf of the Arab reconciliation committee — all my gratitude and appreciation to His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal and His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad, for the Arab spirit and fraternal cooperation shown by the two delegations, which had the biggest effect in making a success of the committee's efforts.

It also pleases me to thank the Arab League secretary general for his effective efforts. I also express my appreciation to the efforts of the participating Tunisian delegation. On the conclusion of this fraternal meeting, I would like to take this opportunity to also express my deep gratitude to His Excellency President Saddam Husayn and to His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad for their response to the efforts of the committe, whereby it was agreed to hold a high-level meeting between security officials on the Iraqi-Syrian borders this morning. I pray to God to make this meeting an auspicious precedent in order to purify the atmosphere between the brethren. I also pray to God for the glory and unity of the Arab nation.

Source Denies UK Paper's Report on Commissions

GF211907 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
1825 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] In reply to what the British paper *THE OBSERVER* published on Saturday, 19 October, a responsible source at the Ministry of Defense and Aviation has stated the following:

With deep regret, we read what was published in the British paper *THE OBSERVER* in its 19 October issue, in which it claimed that it predicts secret British commissions for prominent Saudi personalities, to quote the paper. The fact is tht we are aware that the publication of this article and its previous and subsequent articles aim only to distort, subvert, and disturb the relations between the two countries for known and familiar purposes, yet here we must clarify that the British aircraft deal was concluded directly between the highest government levels in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United Kingdom in an official way which mediators, agents, and claimants cannot reach.

Perhaps the British Government fully understands this fact from the official messages passed between officials in the two countries and which attracted attention to such things, because the law of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which was established under a royal decree many years ago, completely forbids taking any commissions in any arms deals. The source added: Because the writer based all the information published in this newspaper to this effect on completely baseless predictions, it was necessary to point out the truth in order to prevent the malicious and tendentious from indulging in such things.

King Fahd Remarks on Current Issues in Region

GF211554 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Excerpts] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz chaired the cabinet session held today, Monday, 21 October 1985, at the royal court in Medinah. Following the meeting, Information Minister 'Ali al-Sha'ir made a statement to journalists of SPA, radio, and television, in which he said: It was a good thing that his majesty the king issued his generous directives to begin the first of the morning sessions in accordance with the new timing of the convening of the cabinet in Medinah.

The information minister added that his majesty the king then spoke about the situation in the Arab region in view of the current circumstances and the political reports submitted to his majesty. His majesty hoped that the efforts being exerted for Arab reconciliation through the meetings of the brothersin Riyadh under the chairmanship of His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz will succeed.

In this regard his majesty the king affirmed that the policy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which is aimed at achieving the prosperity of the Arab and Islamic nation, is based on clearness and moderation and the strong principles of the true and tolerant Islamic religion and solid traditions. His majesty said that a system based on such principles and rules should not be influenced at all by foreign media slanders, which are trying in vain to excite us or drag us into imitating them in the claims and allegations they create, because the Arab or Western reader already knows well the objectives of these tendentious campaigns.

French Development Official Departs 20 October

GF201935 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1850 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Dhahran, 20 Oct (SPA) — Christian Nucci, French minister-delegate to the minister of external relations for cooperation and development, left Dhahran for Singapore this evening. He was seen off by a number of officials and Bernard Lopinot, French ambassador to the Kingdom.

PDRY

Muhammad 'Abbas Reportedly Arrives in Aden

LD211830 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1702 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] According to diplomatic sources in Amman, brother Abu al-'Abbas [Muhammad 'Abbas], member of the PLO Executive Committee, arrived in Aden last Saturday. Brother Abu al-'Abbas arrived in Aden from Belgrade following his release by the Italian authorities — a fact which caused a crisis between the Italian Government and the American imperialist authorities who unjustly and unlawfully asked for his arrest on the pretext that he masterminded the operation to hijack the Italian cruise liner *Achille Lauro.*

YSP Secretary General Receives DFLP Official

GF211608 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, today received at his office at the YSP Central Committee Secretariat, Brother Farhan al-Nabulsi, member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP]. He briefed the brother secretary general on the latest developments in the Palestinian arena. They also discussed a number of issues pertaining to relations between the YSP and the DFLP.

Brother al-Nabulsi conveyed the congratulations of the DFLP Political Bureau, its Central Committee, and those of its secretary general, Nayif Hawatimah, to the brother secretary general on the occasion of his reelection as YSP secretary general. Brother al-Nabulsi expressed the pleasure of the leaders, members, and supporters of the DFLP at the fruitful results of the Third YSP Congress. He added that the success of the congress is a victory for the Arab national liberation powers.

Brother 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the YSP Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee, and Brother Abu Firas, the DFLP representative in Aden, also attended.

YAR

Ceremony Marks Anniversary of USSR Treaty

GF211938 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Excerpts] A ceremony was held at the cultural center in Sanaa last night to commemorate the first anniversary of the conclusion of the friendship and cooperation agreement between our country and the Soviet Union. The ceremony was attended by brothers Hasan Ahmad al-Lawzi, minister of information and culture; Sadiq Amin Abu Ras, secretary general of the local councils union, chairman of the Yemeni-Soviet friendship society, and member of the standing committee; a number of brother officials; members of the Yemeni-Soviet Friendship Society; citizens; Anatoliy Filev, USSR ambassador in Sanaa; and members of the Soviet Embassy.

Brother Ahmad al-Shabibi, assistant secretary general of the Supreme Council for Youth and Sports and deputy chairman of the Yemeni-Soviet Friendship Society, delivered a speech. At the beginning of his speech he welcomed everyone. He said: This occasion is actually a link crowning the relations existing between our country and the Soviet Union. He hailed the aid and assistance extended by the friendly Soviet Union to our people from the eruption of the 26 September revolution in 1962 until today. Brother Ahmad al-Shabibi said that the first anniversary of the conclusion of the friendship and cooperation agreement between our country and the Soviet Union represents a very important factor in the path of the equal and balanced relations between our country and the Soviet Union. He said that the first anniversary comes as an embodiment of the desires of the two friendly peoples and a natural continuation of the level of our old relations. He said that these relations were consolidated after the eruption of the victorious 26 September revolution. omitted]

Concluding his speech, Brother al-Shabibi highly assessed the stands of the Soviet Union on Arab issues, foremost of which is the cause of the Palestinian people who are struggling for liberation, and the return and establishment of their independent state on Palestinian soil under the leadership of the PLO, the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people.

The Soviet ambassador in Sanaa, Anatoliy Filev, spoke. He hailed the development of relations between our country and the Soviet Union. He said that the friendship and cooperation agreement signed during the visit of the leader president and secretary general to the Soviet Union in October 1984 is an expression of the extent of the development of these relations and a distinguished sign in the history of Yemeni-Soviet relations. He pointed out that this agreement has acquired concrete and vital momentum in the effective work to the benefit of the two people in the two countries.

MENA Reports U.S. Envoy's Statement on Meeting

NC211221 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1130 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 21 Oct (MENA) — Special U.S. Envoy John Whitehead has described his meeting with President Husni Mubarak today as the first good step toward strengthening Egyptian-U.S. relations.

In a statement to newsmen following the meeting, Whitehead expressed the U.S. Government's hope that the incidents of the past few weeks would not affect the strong, vital, and important relations existing between the two countries.

The following is the text of Whitehead's statement:

President Mubarak and I held discussions. I also delivered a message from President Reagan, in which he expressed his continuing commitment to Egyptian-U.S. relations. President Reagan also expressed his hope that from now on the latest differences will be behind us. I have pointed out to the president that the recent events were in no way directed against Egypt or its people, for whom Americans have the deepest respect.

We very much regret the course which these developments have taken. Our sole objective was to bring to justice those criminals who hijacked the ship, terrified its passengers, killed a wheelchair-bound U.S. citizen, and threatened to kill others

During the meeting, President Mubarak reviewed the steps taken by Egypt. Now we both have a better understanding of our respective viewpoints. We appreciate the efforts exerted by Egypt to save the lives of the more than 400 passengers, and the role Egypt played to ensure that the hijacking operation would not lead to disastrous consequences.

We are very grateful to Egypt. During the meeting we agreed that our two countries must jointly renew their efforts, along with other countries in the world, to put an end to errorism.

Most of our discussion centered on the peace process and the need to move toward direct talks in a proper framework. We have agreed that our countries have the essential means to plan and carry out such a course.

Finally, we also agreed that the regrettable events of the past few weeks should not interfere with or hinder the strong and vital relations binding our great peoples and countries. Today's meeting was a good first step toward consolidating these realtions.

Departs From Cairo

NC211543 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1525 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 21 Oct (MENA) — John Whitehead, U.S. deputy secretary of state and envoy of President Reagan, left Cairo this afternoon at the end of a 3-day visit to Egypt. He was seen off at the airport by Ambassador Muhsin al-Diwani, head of the Foreign Ministry's Protocol Department.

Whitehead visited Italy before arriving in Cairo as part of a tour of which the purpose was to deal with the consequences of the hijacking of the Italian ship and the Italian authorities' refusal to turn Abu al-'Abbas [Muhammad 'Abbas], leader of the Palestine Liberation Front's, pro-'Arafat wing, over to the United States. The Italians allowed him to leave for Yugoslavia.

Papers Comment on Visit

NC212325 Cairo MENA in Arabic
2300 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text]Cairo, 21 Oct (MENA)— In their Tuesday editions, Cairo newspapers comment on the visit which U.S. President Reagan's envoy paid to Cairo, during which he conveyed to the Egyptian people the U.S. Government's deep regret vis-a-vis recent developments.

AL-AHRAM empahsizes that President Regan sent John Whitehead, deputy secretary of state, to Egypt to say sweet words in an attempt to erase the adverse effect of the U.S. fighter planes' action over the Mediterranean.

The paper says that Whitehead found in President Mubarak a leader sprung from the heart of the people who is not satisfied by mere sweet words and good intentions, but is primarily concerned in preserving Egypt's dignity and keeping its head held high among the nations.

The paper says that 10 days after the euphoria and the media's elation over what it regarded as "a victory," Washington began to realize the extent of the political loss it has suffered because of the U.S. action in the Egyptian plane incident.

The paper concludes its commentary by saying that the ill-considered American move has proven that President Mubarak truly feels the pulse of the Egyptian man in the street, is in touch with his real sentiments and shares the pain caused to every Egyptian citizen by the wound inflicted by this action.

AL-AKHBAR expresses its conviction that the U.S. Administration can repair the damage to its relations with both Egypt and the moderate Arab states by hastening to reactivate the peace process in the Middle East. The U.S. should take into account the participation of all parties concerned so that peace may be comprehensive and lasting.

In this connection, the paper refers to President Husni Mubarak's meeting with U.S. Envoy John Whitehead. It describes the meeting as tantamount to a step on the path to restoring Egyptian-U.S. relations to what they were before the events of the past weeks. It says that the meeting was also tantamount to an American attempt to pacify the feelings of the Egyptian people.

The paper adds: We cordially welcome the U.S. envoy's visit and statements, and we view with appreciation the U.S. Administration's attempt to remedy the situation and eliminate those factors marring relations between the two countries.

Former U.S. Envoy, Delegation Arrive in Cairo
NC220712 Cairo MENA in Arabic
2305 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 21 Oct (MENA) — The members of a delegation from the U.S. World Affairs Council led by the former U.S. ambassador to Egypt, Alfred Atherton, arrived in Cairo from Amman tonight. Their visit to Egypt will last several days.

The members of the American delegation are scheduled to meet tomorrow with Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi; Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; and Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs. They will meet with Economy Minister Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali and Dr Mustafa Khalil, deputy leader of the NDP, on Wednesday.

Mubarak, Husayn Exchange Views by Telephone
NC201933 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1924 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] President Husni Mubarak and King Husayn of Jordan exchanged views on current events and the situation in the region during a telephone coversation this evening.

Minister Says Husayn, Mubarak To Meet 'Soon'
JN211007 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic
21 Oct 85 pp 22, 18

[By Tawfiq 'Abid]

[Excerpt] Amman — Egyptian Minister of Awqaf Dr Muhammad al-Ahmadi Abu al-Nur has said that His Majesty King Husayn and His Excellency Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak will meet soon to discuss bilateral relations and ways to confront current challenges. In a statement to *SAWT AL-SHA'B*, the minister said that contacts are currently taking place between the two fraternal countries to define a venue and date for the meeting. He noted that he had conveyed to King Husayn greetings and condolences on the death of 'Abd al-Mun'im al-Rifa'i from his brother President Mubarak in the name of the Egyptian Government.

Mubarak Receives Message From Ugandan President
NC191131 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1103 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 19 Oct (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has received a written message from Ugandan President Tito Okello. The message was delivered by Ugandan Ambassador in Cairo Sylvanco Baguma, who met with President Mubarak today.

Following the meeting, the Ugandan ambassador said that his country supports the stand that Egypt has taken on the interception of the Egyptian civilian plane by U.S. fighters.

Ugandan Vice President Arrives in Cairo
NC211902 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1826 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 21 Oct (MENA) — Paulo Muwanga, Uganda's vice president and defense minister arrived in Cairo this evening. He was met at the airport by Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, and Ugandan Ambassador Sylvanco Baguma.

Netherlands Grateful for Rescue of Passengers
NC191156 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1107 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 19 Oct (MENA) — The Government of the Netherlands today praised the humanitarian role played by President Husni Mubarak and the Egyptian Government in rescuing the lives of those on board the *Achille Lauro*.

Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi today received Dr Nicolaas Biegman, the Netherlands ambassador in Cairo, and discussed ways to bolster bilateral relations. Dr Biegman officially thanked Prime Minister Lutfi on behalf of the Netherlands Government for rescuing the lives of the passengers aboard the Italian ship, especially since four passengers were from the Netherlands. During the meeting, the ambassador emphasized his government's deep gratitude for the Egyptian Government's philanthropy.

Ambassador Biegman delivered a message from his government expressing the Netherlands' appreciation and thanks for Egypt's successful efforts to ensure the release of the passengers on the *Achille Lauro*. The message pointed out that due to the humane role played by President Husni Mubarak and the Egyptian Government, the four Netherlands passengers, who were on board when the ship was hijacked, were all rescued without casualties.

Tunisian Prime Minister Praises Mubarak's Stand
NC191621 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1430 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 19 Oct (MENA) — Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali has praised recent Egyptian stands. In an interview to be published in tomorrow's edition of the Egyptian magazine *UKTUBAR*, Mzali said that President Husni Mubarak expressed Egypt's support for Tunis both after the Israeli raid and after the expulsion of Tunisian workers from Libya.

Egypt and Tunisia have actually coordinated their positions at the United Nations with those of other peace-loving member countries, Mzali added.

The Tunisian prime minister said that President Mubarak did not content himself with the UN Security Council's condemnation of the raid. The Egyptian Government went ahead and froze the talks with Israel over Tabah, and refused to receive the Israeli delegation to these talks.

Regardless of the break in diplomatic relations, Egypt has dispatched Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the Foreign Ministry and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, to Tunis to assure Tunisia and its people of Egypt's support, Mzali said.

The Tunisian prime minister also cautioned against the seriousness of the situation in the Mediterranean. He said that everyone agrees that the security of the Mediterranean is at risk, in both the eastern and western parts of the region. This bad situation may get worse, Mzali said, and lead to unrest and military confrontations. There is an urgent need for Tunisia and Algeria to take the initiative and seriously examine the matter.

Mzali pointed out that arrangements are under way to hold a conference of Mediterranean countries, if only at the level of ruling parties, next month in Tunis. Egypt will attend the conference, he said.

Commenting on rumors that Tunis will reconsider hosting Palestinian political leaders in Tunisia, the prime minister said that the Tunisian Government stands by its duty to support the Palestinian revolution.

The Tunisian prime minister concluded that the recent Israeli raid on Tunis is a blow to peace efforts. Its purpose was both to strike against the Palestinians and to set up a further obstacle to a peaceful and just Middle East settlement.

Mubarak Sends Notes to Yugoslav, Indian Leaders

NC191300 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak today sent messages to the Yugoslav president and the Indian prime minister on recent Middle East developments, Egypt's views on them, and their effect on the course of peace in the Middle East.

Mubarak Praises Yugoslav Position on U.S. Action

NC212056 Cairo MENA in Arabic
2010 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Oct (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak sent a message to Yugoslav President Radovan Vlajkovic on the recent events in the region. In his note, President Mubarak explained the details of the situation and the circumstances which prompted Egypt to save the passengers of the Italian ship. He also dealt with the interception of the Egyptian civil airliner carrying the four hijackers by U.S. fighter planes, and the disappointment and regret that this incident caused Egypt.

In addition, President Mubarak thanked Yugoslavia, and praised its position on this episode, which is a [word indistinct] of its courageous stands, saying this will boost the friendly Egyptian people's respect for it.

Egypt's ambassador in Yugoslavia delivered the president's note to Budimir Loncar today. Loncar is the acting Yugoslav foreign minister, since both the Yugoslav president and foreign minister are in New York for the General Assembly session commemorating the UN's 40th anniversary. Loncar thanked President Mubarak and the Egyptian Government. He said he would convey the message to the Yugoslav president in New York and to the Yugoslav State Presidency at once.

Opposition Delegation To Meet 'Arafat in Kuwait

NC211515 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1440 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 21 Oct (MENA) — A delegation representing Egypt's opposition parties left Cairo for Kuwait today. Its members will meet with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, who is currently visiting Kuwait, and will convey a message expressing the Egyptian people's solidarity with the PLO in the wake of Israel's attack on the organization's headquarters in Tunis.

The delegation will then travel from Kuwait to Tunis for a meeting with Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali. Its members will express Egypt's solidarity with the Tunisian people in the face of Israel's raid on its territory. The delegation includes representatives from the Labor Party, the National Unionist Party, the Neo-Wafd Party, and some other political forces.

Delegation Seeks USSR Spare Parts, SAM Missiles

GF201026 Doha QNA in Arabic
0920 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] Kuwait, 20 Oct (QNA) — The Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* said today in a dispatch rom Cairo that an Egyptian military delegation began a visit to Moscow 4 days ago in order to make a deal to purchase spare parts for the Soviet-built weapons which Egypt possesses. Foremost among these are air defense equipment and tracked vehicles.

The newspaper added that during the 1-week visit the Egyptian military delegation also will discuss with Soviet officials the possibility of acquiring a large quantity of Soviet-built antiaircraft SAM missiles.

'Abd al-Majid Interviewed on Recent Events

NC210904 Cairo MENA in Arabic
2250 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 20 Oct (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has affirmed that the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East and the achievement of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights are the strategic goals of Egypt. Egypt has Arab and international obligations, he added, particularly the Palestinian cause.

In an interview with the weekly *MAYU*, which will be published on Monday, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said: Nothing, no matter how serious, should affect our determination and will with regard to the establishment of peace.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister continued: Consequently, I say that Egypt still believes that the U.S.-Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue constitutes a step on the correct path toward achieving this goal. It should be completed for the sake of the desired peace. Egypt, in turn, will not stop its efforts; it will proceed along the same road it had charted previously.

Responding to a question on whether the United States has lost its role as a full partner in the peace process after recent events, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said: The United States, as a major power, bears a certain responsibility for maintaining international peace and security. There is no way it can absolve itself from this responsibility. The United States has certain obligations toward the Middle East region and its states. I do not believe that it is easy for the United States to absolve itself from these obligations, because a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East is the best guarantee for safeguarding the numerous U.S. interests in the region.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid added: What is needed now is to absorb the lessons which can be derived from the recent regrettable events in the region, to show good intentions, and to exert efforts to avoid any deadlock in the situation. Such a deadlock will not be in the interest of any party. The Middle East is currently in a state of wrath, particularly in the aftermath of the Israeli raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunisia, the hijacking of the Italian cruiser, and the interception of the Egyptian plane. Therefore, action must be taken as soon as possible to pacify the situation and to return to reason to avoid wasting what we have already achieved. The foreign minister reaffirmed that recent events in the region have caused a setback to the peace process. The parties concerned must avoid entering into the vicious cycle created by recent events. More precisely, they must avoid giving certain parties the opportunity to use these events to abort the peace process. In this regard he pointed out that many parties, including Arab countries, are seeking to abort the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. What counts, he added, is to maintain the momentum produced by the agreement and to make strenuous efforts to protect the agreement from those who are working to torpedo it.

Replying to a question on the stand of the PLO in light of recent events, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said: The PLO is working to achieve peace, and the advocators of peace should encourage it to continue on this course. They must not force it against a wall. The PLO cannot be excluded, for it is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. In this context, Dr 'Abd al-Majid noted that Egypt's decision to turn the hijackers of the Italian cruiser over to the PLO for trial was aimed at giving the PLO the chance to prove to the world its good intentions and its condemnation and denunciation of such acts, and to practically respond to the claims of certain people that the PLO is taking a terrorist course.

In response to a question about the negative stand adopted by certain countries concerning recent events, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister said that Egypt shoulders responsibilities for the region and the world; this is its fate. He added: Egypt pursues a clear-cut and specific policy. We know what we want and we can differentiate between the possible and the impossible. This is what makes us different from many other countries in the region.

'Abd al-Majid asserted that coordination between Egypt and the PLO is continuing. This coordination seeks to establish peace and to confront those who only raise slogans and are mere observers of recent events.

Regarding his assessment of Egypt's relations with the United States in the aftermath of recent events, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said: Our relations with the United States are founded on common interests. Relations between countries are sometimes lukewarm and sometimes hot, according to the course of events. We have been hurt by the U.S. fighters' interception of the civilian Egyptian plane. This conduct came from a friendly country with which we have growing relations. Restoring normal relations with the United States will naturally require effort as well as time to heal the wounds.

Replying to a question on whether an international confernece will be proposed as a substitute for the direct negotiations suggested by Israel, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said: No. I have explained our stand on the convening of an international conference on more than one occasion. We support the convening of such a conference, provided that the proper preparations have been made with the agreement of all the parties concerned, so that positive results can be achieved. There is clear international support for this conference. Therefore, we should not stand still. We have to consider all proposals seriously in order to reach a formula acceptable to all parties.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid added: A U.S. approach that proposes new concepts for progress toward a settlement evolved after President Mubarak's talks in Washington. The speech by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz at the historic session of the UN Security Council on 26 September included a reference to Article 99 of the UN Charter, which gives the UN secretary general jurisdiction in such a situation. This reference implies that the United States tends to resort to the UN Security Council, as an international organ, to realize the concept of an international conference. In the same statement the U.S. secretary of state referred to the need to implement UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. This stand, on the whole, represents a constructive tendency on the part of the United States. It is a tendancy which Egypt welcomes.

Al-Baz, PNC's Kamal Discuss Mideast Issues

NC191646 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the Foreign Ministry and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, met with PNC member Sa'id Kamal today. Kamal said that they discussed recent Middle East developments and the PLO's views on how to respond to attempts to exclude it from future talks. Concerted action between Egypt and the PLO was also mentioned, but this, Kamal added, would require a PLO-Egyptian meeting at a senior level in the near future. Kamal also said that he will brief PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat on the talks he had in Cairo.

SLP Leader Urges Reassessment of U.S. Ties

PM211301 Cairo AL-SHA'B in Arabic
15 Oct 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Ibrahim Shukri Requests Reassessment of Relations With United States"]

[Text] Following the hijacking by U.S. military aircraft of the Egyptian civil airliner carrying — in accordance with an agreement concluded between them and the Egyptian authorities to save the ship's passengers — the four Palestinians who had seized the Italian ship, the Socialist Labor Party [SLP] leader, Engineer Ibrahim Shukri has stated that the incident is to be regarded as an act of piracy committed by a state confirming its role in the escalation of terrorism and violence in the world.

The incident was also tantamount to aggression against Egyptian sovereignty which the Egyptian Government should have met at least with an official protest and recourse to the United Nations for a resolution that would prevent the same thing happening to other states in the future.

The Egyptian people, who are bitter and sad about this aggression against their national honor, call for a reassessment of U.S.-Egyptian relations in the light of that serious incident. No one should think that U.S. economic aid is a reason for forfeiting the state's sovereignty and the nation's honor in any way.

Cabinet Condemns Execution of S. African Poet

NC191355 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1320 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 19 Oct (MENA) — A Cabinet spokesman today said that the Egyptian Government vehemently condemns the execution of African citizen Benjamin Moloise by the racist South African regime. This criminal act, the spokesman said, further proves the South African regime's abuse of human rights, defiance of international law and the world community, and disrespect for the resolutions of the United Nations, OAU, and Nonaligned Movement. Egypt reiterates its denunciation of apartheid and urges the international community to take a firm and united stand against these practices which contravene human rights and the UN Charter.

AL-AHRAM Views U.S.-Israeli 'Consensus' on PLO

PM211008 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition
in Arabic 18 Oct 85 p 1

[Hamdi Fu'ad report from Washington: "U.S.-Israeli Campaign in Attempt to Exclude PLO From Escalating Peace Process"]

[Text] Washington — The political and propaganda campaign which Israel and the United States are waging in order to exclude the PLO from participating in any efforts or negotiations to establish peace in the region because of its alleged involvement in the hijacking of the Italian ship *Achille Lauro* escalated yesterday.

Well-informed sources said the campaign against the PLO reached its climax at the meeting yesterday between President Reagan and Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres in the midst of a U.S.-Israeli consensus to exclude the PLO from any participation in future peace talks.

The sources warned that this U.S.-Israeli trend would complicate the peace process because the Arab parties particpating in the process, particularly Jordan, believe that solving the Palestinian problem is the only way to solve the Middle East crisis and that the PLO must take part in any negotiations to solve the crisis.

President Reagan received Peres yesterday afternoon in the midst of an unprecedented atmosphere of U.S.-Israeli harmony.

Peres assured the U.S. Administration that there is a direct link between Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat and every terrorist operation that takes place in the area. Peres carried with him what was termed the biggest present, namely the voice recording of the conversation which Israel alleges took place between Muhammad 'Abbas (Abu al-'Abbas) and the hijackers of the Italian ship on the high seas. The Israelis assert that Muhammad 'Abbas was involved in the operation and that since he is loyal to 'Arafat, 'Arafat was involved too.

The sources said that Israel has succeeded in creating the impression within the U.S. Administration and American public opinion that the PLO is the number one enemy of the United States and Western civilization in Europe.

As a result, the U.S.-Israeli consensus is that the exclusion of the PLO from any possible participation in future talks is a natural thing, consequent to the atmosphere that prevailed in the talks, and especially now that the television stations and all the media centers have broadcast what Israeli intelligence presented to them — a voice recording of what it alleges to be a conversation between Abu al-'Abbas and the ship's hijackers in Arabic, with an English translation.

AL-AHRAM Denounces U.S. Act of 'Terrorism'

Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic
16 Oct 85 p 13

['Abd Al-Rahman Al-Ssarqawi article: "The Honor and the Shame"]

[Excerpts] No one feels the bitterness over despicable ingratitude as Egypt feels it today. What has happened to Egypt will encourage the world community not to care about the lives of others and will create an unstoppable wave of terrorism.

Had Egypt not responded to the pleas of the states which had passengers on the hijacked ship and had it kept that liner out of its territorial waters, refused to mediate to save the hostages, and left the hostages at the mercy of tha hijackers, it would have earned the thanks and praise of the United States, just as Syria did for refusing to let the ship enter its territorial waters, refusing to have anything to do with the entire affair, and sending the ship back to the open seas to do with it whatever they liked. How strange!

This age is now governed by the law of the jungle, which dictates certain conduct making it unwise to help those who seek help, making force the only way of imposing rights, and giving respect to terrorism and the ability to usurp and violate, instead of rights being the source of power and instead of international laws and traditions and human principles commanding respect.

Who but the United States is imposing these barbaric values on our age? Tomorrow it will see that it will only reap terror and humiliation from this evil which it is planting. Thorns do not produce grapes. Since it — one of the two superpowers — has chosen to make terrorism a constitution for international dealings and to act as a blackmailing gang and not as a superpower, then it should be told what awaits it.

Terrorism is easy. Terrorism is cowardly. Those displaced by terrorism, which has usurped their land and continues to persecute them, will find no way to defend their rights except the same weapon of terrorism.

Even assuming that someone on board that ship was killed, does that justify the piracy committed by the state of the victim against Egypt? International law spells out what states should do in such cases, but the United States, which planted terrorism in our region by protecting Israeli aggression, has violated international law, relying on its might and its air force to force a civilian plane to land in a military base in Sicily, the cradle of the mafia gangs, as if emulating the methods of these gangs but on a higher level and on a wider, crueler, and more terroristic scale worthy of one of the two superpowers. How low does the United States take honorable conduct through its submission to Jewish pressure!

So this is the role of the military bases occupied by the United States in other countries and in the Mediterranean and of the U.S. 6th Fleet. The United States has often claimed that it builds military bases to protect its interests, world peace, and the interests of the peoples of the region. Is this affront to the dignity of the Egyptian people and encroachment on law and ethics a defense of the interests of the United States, the Mediterranean nations, and world peace? The United States has inflicted wounds which will never heal and which will continue to make the heart of every Egyptian bleed and will evoke, with every drop of blood, damnation for this vilness, blackmail, and terrorism.

Whatever its might, the United States will never conquer the will of a nation.

Since the United States has accepted force, the law of the jungle, terrorism, and blackmail as rules of conduct in dealing with our countries, and as a constitution of conduct, it will lose a lot. "Terrorism reaches you wherever you are, even in fortified towers."

Who can trust the U.S. word of honor after today? The United States is not content with applauding its adopted daughter Israel. It, the master, now competes with it and the attitudes of both are evoking world anti-Semitism and hostility to the United States.

Is it not truly sad, though, that Tunisia withdrew the permission it had given the Egyptian airliner to land just because the United States put pressure on it to do so?

Whatever happens, the things that Egypt did in connection with the problem of the ship will always be a source of pride for it and will go down in history as an example of chivalry, help, and wisdom, but the air piracy will remain a shame for those who committed it and those who facilitated it.

The United States should understand that by protecting Israeli terrorism, committing state terrorism, refusing to recognize Palestinian rights, and rejecting unanimous Arab recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, it only forces the moderates to abandon their moderation and embarrasses them, discounts the value and power of wisdom, and also stabs those Arab kings and presidents who had trusted it. It places the Palestinians in a position where they will either side with coercion and patience, or resort to terrorism.

The United States is creating a state of tension and distrust for which it will be the first to pay the price, and it will be a high price. All that will be a waste of peace opportunities.

Perhaps some ruling and influential circles in the United States think that Egypt needs aid and will therefore swallow its pride. That is certainly not so, and if that is what they think, then they do not know Egypt. Egypt will not sell its honor for all the money in the world. Egypt has gone hungry, suffered, and sacrificed blood in defense of Palestinian rights and Arab honor, so how can it tolerate the violation of its own honor?

Distrust of the United States will be the prevalent feeling, and the Egyptian mind will continue to wonder how the United States broke its word of honor and how it made others break their word of honor, and how it allowed itself to exercise terrorism on the pretext that one of its subjects was killed.

The American and Israeli crimes have made it imperative for the Egyptian parties to meet and face the common danger, even though some of them have refused to meet with others on the pretext that they are reactionary or subservient to the United States and Israel. The common fate dictates such a meeting. The nation's salvation from its domestic and foreign problems can only be achieved if the parties and political and religious forces joined hands. The time has come for a national front to be formed by those willing to join in to agree on a solution.

Saddam Criticizes U.S., Israel; Calls for Unity

JN211944 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1605 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Speech by President Saddam Husayn during his reception for thepresident and members of the executive office of the General Federation of Peasants and Cooperative Societies in Baghdad on 21 October — recorded]

[Excerpts] I congratulate you brothers on your union's anniversary. We are celebrating this anniversary and recalling its human and symbolic significance. Thank you for your speech, of which I am proud because I know how pure your sprits and how sincere your intentions are. I know your representative very well; I know his courage. I saw him when he was the commander of the 3d Brigade of the special mission forces during very difficult times. War circumstances are always difficult, but those times were exceptionally difficult.

You know as well as I do that many peoples are suppressing patriotic elements so that these elements do not counter policies of other states that help them obtain means of livelihood. These states may give them some grain, maybe wheat or corn and other things. We want Iraq to remain able to express its patriotic position without pressure factors and to continue adhering to principles it believes correct. We want our people to continue expressing their pan-Arab [qawmi] feelings without foreign pressure. We must uphold this slogan by our hard work in all fields, mainly the economic sector.

Nobody will give you a rifle if he knows he will not get its price. Nobody will give you a fistful of wheat if he knows that he will not receive its price, directly or indirectly, now or later. You have begun your 6th year in the war, while some big superpowers speak about their international responsibilities and their many concepts. We find this in their books and papers and in their so-called classics. We read much about humanitarian concepts, but they are not concerned about the war.

I do not mean to beg from anybody. No, Iraq will never beg. He who fights for 6 years does not beg except in terms of the blood that is being shed. The result is already decided. It was decided after the five battles following the Khorramshahr war in the summer of 1982. It was decided there and then. It had been decided in our conscience from the very beginning. Iraq would win the war because it was in the right and the others were in the wrong and because the Iraqis were aware of why they fight while the others were crudely indoctrinated with the intention of using them as temporary charges for the war machine. Regardless of these charges, we knew that they would be short-lived, and finally that what was logical would prevail.

Brothers, I urge you to increase production and develop the quality of production so that you will always be proud and will not beg from anybody. Mind you, we cannot beg from anyone even if we starve to death. Our structure is different. We are no different from any other human being, but this is our stand. We defended our principles with our blood. If we sacrifice our blood for our principles, we will not give them up in exchange for cheap things in life.

Look at the low level to which some have stooped in international politics. The United States, which plans on invading space and using it for military purposes — this is a great thing and the United States is a superpower, in both size and weight according to international policitics — was not ashamed of itself. It regarded the interception of an Egyptian civilian aircraft as a great victory. They congratulated each other. See how low the concepts of some states in this world are? A defenseless civilian aircraft is intercepted by four, and according to other accounts seven, fighter aircraft far from its own airspace. They regard this as a great victory.

Then Israel comes from a great distance, assisted by some, and bombs a number of houses in Tunis occupied by PLO officials. They violated the territory of a peaceful country which, according to international concepts, is a U.S. friend. The U.S. Government was not ashamed to immediately support this action as a measure of self-defense. See how low international politics have sunk? If a small state, a state which has just emerged from a military coup maybe 3, 4, of 5 years earlier, carries out such an act, we say that it is because this state is new, because of its psychology, because of its size it has acted incorrectly. But for the United States to act in such a manner at this age? This should be a reminder to all noble men who believe in honor, both on the personal or national level, that there is no guarantor in this age except the people.

He who wants to hold his head up proudly, maintain real security, and speak freely must serve his people because serving the people is no disgrace. It is a disgrace to bow to a foreigner and be trampled on. Every honorable person in the Arab homeland who has not felt any sense of duty before must feel it now after these two events. He must feel that he has to serve his people. He must not fear anything.

Let him establish friendship with the United States. This is the age when everyone has a choice and viewpoint regarding relations among peoples, nations, and countries. A country or 10 countries in the Arab homeland may establish friendship with the United States and 12 countries may establish friendship with the USSR, France, Britain, or Madagascar. This is an independent judgment. However, we must not think that friendship means accepting humiliation. We must not imagine that friendship means leaning against a steel wall, finding a friend according to the new concepts of international politics, and imagine that he will defend us and our security and will help us when we fall. No one will rescue anyone. He who does not stand up for himself will be trampled on by men, and he who does not help himself and serve his people will be trampled on by the hooves of horses and the boots of foreign soldiers.

The reactions in the Arab homeland were not sufficient in the face of those two events. The Arabs are called on to adopt a stand through which they say to all the world: We reject such behavior. If they are unable to reject this behavior through other action, they must say to the whole world that the Arabs reject and condemn this behavior and will not accept any repetition of such behavior. Otherwise, what does it mean when Israel attacks Tunisia because the PLO is there? The United States agreed that Tunisia would host the resistance men, or at least it did not object. This clearly means that ...[sentence incomplete] We lost many of our best men in the war because the war on the border is not just a bomb or rocket that kills a child, an old man, or woman, who are all equal in human terms. However, in other terms, we are sending our best men to the front where they are martyred.

Israel attacked the July reactor on the pretext that this peaceful reactor produced nuclear bombs. Despite this, the leadership and I were not as disturbed as we were by the attack on Tunisia and subsequent hijacking of the Egyptian plane. That was the behavior of cowards. We were preoccupied with Iran and a technical error occurred when the monitoring stations with which we anticipated Israel were withdrawn at the time. Thus, Israel attacked the July reactor. However, this action and all the other actions on the front did not disturb me as much as the attack against Tunisia, because that action represents contempt for all the Arabs, principally the Arabs who are friends of the United States.

Planes went to attack a peaceful country. Tomorrow, they would say to Saddam Husayn that the history lesson harms Israel. Therefore, either you remove this material from the history books or we attack you and destroy your palace. They would say the same thing to the Saudi king, the Kuwaiti amir, the Algerian, Egyptian, and Syrian leaders. They would say to them that a named researcher working in the research center is conducting a course that we feel is hostile toward Israel. They would say that such a factory could develop and produce military equipment and that the number of officers in a certain training course is larger than your internal security needs and therefore we feel this is hostile toward Israel. Therefore, either you put an end to all this or we destroy your palaces.

This is the meaning of the Israeli aggression against Tunisia and this is the meaning of the U.S. support for the Israeli aggression against Tunisia. This also means that the United States will support Israel when it strikes the king's palace in Saudi Arabia, the Iraqi presidential palace, or any other place.

Some say that the situation in the Arab nation is not too good. However, I say that the Arab nation's situation is very good. What is wrong with the Arab nation? Are they not the same men who have been relentlessly fighting for 6 years?

Are not the men who are daily demonstrating in Egypt to protest the Israeli aggression on Tunis and the hijacking of the Egyptian plane the Arab nation's men? The masses who demonstrated in Tunis to protest the raid are also Arabs. If we Arab officials respond to the call of duty in half measure, if not in full measure, we will be friendly with the entire world and they will respect us.

The factors of positive response are there. The Arab people have not forgotten their history; no state has forgotten its history, be it Iraq, Egypt, Tunis, Libya, or Syria. We do not want to commit aggression against anybody. Therefore, we have no weak element to fear. At the same time, we want others to respect us and our rights and to spare us their evils. All we need is half a response to the call of duty. We just need half a tight belt, half a sacrifice, half a rejection of humiliation and weakness. This will make us giants.

The new concepts in international relations say that if someone slaps you on one cheek and you turn the other, he will slap you a thousand times. He will not be satisfied with slaps. He will step on your head with his boots. If someone slaps you, you should slap him and throw him down. You should not tell him: Please do not hit me. Then he will tell all the neighbors: Do not hit this man because he cannot tolerate being hit.

Everything has a price. He who concedes his dignity will pay a great price. He who concedes his security or economy will also greatly lose. Unless the Arab rulers, and we are part of them, become sufficiently aware of the situation, Israel will control even the development projects in the Arab homeland. It will control the number of schools that should be opened, their policies, and the number of missions that should go abroad. It will control history, geography, and social and cultural developments in the Arab world. What will be left? Nothing.

Therefore, the world should be told that this is rejected. Those who support Israel must be told that their policy is rejected, that it will affect our position toward them. I believe that even inside the United States there are patriotic Americans who differentiate between the U.S. future and Israel's policy of aggression. They wish that the Arabs would form a lobby, as they say in English, in order to counterbalance the pressure of the Zionist lobby, which affects U.S. policy in a way that harms long-term U.S. interests. If we are friendly with the Soviet Union and it makes a mistake, does this mean that we should not say to the Soviet Union: You are wrong?

What are these Arab concepts of friendship? They do not exist, either in the lexicon of personal relations or in international relations. Friendship means agreement in strategy — an agreement whose factors benefit both sides. Therefore, we meet, we differ, we say yes, we say no. We work together, we work alone in accordance with our interests. These are the concepts of friendship. Our proverb says: Your friend is he who is true to you and not he who believes what you tell him. This means that you should not expect your friend to say yes to everything you say. He should be sincere and true to you in both the positive and negative senses, in both acceptance and rejection, in criticizing bad behavior. This is the meaning of friendship in our heritage. We must remain so and cooperate among ourselves, my brothers.

There is cooperation among the Iraqis. They support one another. When somebody stumbles, four persons support him to stand again. When he stumbles again and again, they slap him in the face. Similarly, the Arab countries should support one another. The leaders should not allow grudge, selfishness, and lowliness to eat away their hearts.

Every one of us should regard himself as a summit among Arab summits. All of our brothers are summits. However, those who want to regard themselves as the very top must realize that not everything on the edge of a valley is the top, because the edge of the valley can sometimes be part of a flat ground and the bottom of the valley is a state of deterioration. Iraq is a summit. Saudi Arabia, Dubai, Jordan, and Syria, as well as their presidents and kings, are all summits that decorate the Arab land with interaction, brotherly dialogue, and readiness to support others when they fail to support themselves. In this spirit, all of us will be able to bear the burdens and responsibilities.

Egypt is facing two problems. The first is the problem of pretentious people who say that Egypt agreed to Camp David and so on. Therefore, we will have nothing to do it until it leaves Camp David. They do not ask: How do we help Egypt? They are part of Camp David with all its evil clauses. The second is the problem of those people who say they do not want to interfere. They are also part of Camp David. The right kind of people are those who are seeking ways to help Egypt become part of the Arab nation and reject everything that harms national and pan-Arab issues.

The Egyptian people and president have expressed their denunciation of the Israeli aggression against Tunis more than many other pretentious people. Some of these people sometimes spoke the truth and others spoke the truth only when they were alone. Therefore, we should help Egypt and Egypt should help itself and the Arabs. [Words indistinct] the Egyptians should not consider themselves better than the other Arabs. Similarly, the Arabs should not see themselves better than their Egyptian brothers because all of them are part of the glorious Arab history, which no single country can monopolize. The history of the Arab nation is created by the entire Arab nation; it is the history of all its countries.

This is not directed to you or to the Arab citizens. It is directed to me in the first place, to my brothers in the command, and to my brother Arab leaders everywhere. Following these incidents, all of us should be ashamed of ourselves because others despise the Arabs without eliciting any strong Arab reaction to protect their honor, security, future, dignity, and the dignity of their peoples. We should cooperate to carry the burden. This burden does not need a full response to the call of duty; it needs only a half call to duty, some financial cooperation among us, a little risk, and a little patience.

We must start from the premise that the ruler should fear nothing. That is a shame. The ruler cannot fear. An ordinary citizen may fear something because of certain considerations, but how can the head of state, the president, the king be afraid of something? He is the head of the people. Everyone but him can be afraid. Let us be patient. We may pass through difficulties for 5 years but in the end we come out of the difficulties with our heads high. If someone has financial difficulties, he can bear them; if they are military difficulties, he will also bear them. There is nothing to it. Sometimes when someone threatens our brothers with such and such a thing, we find them abandoning important positions. This is unfortunate.

We the rulers should not be expected to be scared. We should not be expected to lose patience or hope. Everyone may say that the world is finished, but the ruler should say: The world will be rebuilt, and we will do it. Building or destruction is a matter of desire. He who intends to be efficient will build and prevent destruction, overcome difficult circumstances, and arrive at the shores of safety. Let him rely on God in all cases. If his intentions are sincere, God will surely grant him success.

Therefore, my brothers, be determined to till the land. Be determined so that you will not beg from anyone. Be determined so that if one of your Arab brothers is hungry, give him food. The brave man must always be generous. Generosity is courage, in addition to other noble traits. Great hopes are pinned on you. Nobody will excuse you.

Some of our brothers came to ask assistance from us. An official came to me bearing a cable or letter and said: Don't our brothers know that we are at war? I said no, do not say such a thing. You should thank God because, despite 6 years of war, your Arab brothers hold you in great esteem. They expect you to shoulder an additional responsibility. We should be worthy of this Arab trust.

Your Arab brothers and my brothers respect you. Therefore, you should be modest, serving them and serving Iraq. You must be more patient even if some of them kick you, because nobody will ever say anything about you. If any state in the world encroaches on the Iraqi border, others will say: We know Iraq; it can slap down this state at anytime and throw this state out. However, Iraq should be patient. This is your level now.

Therefore, thank God, be more patient, work more, and be ready to serve your people and your brothers. I wish you success and more glory, God willing.

Communique No 1,995 on Khark Attack, Other Action

JN211727 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1640 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Baghdad, 21 Oct (INA) — The Iraqi Armed Forces killed three Iranians and destroyed one infantry position during battles in the past 24 hours. Communique No 1,995 issued here tonight says that two ammunition dumps were destroyed in the East Maysan IV Army Corps sector. The communique also says that one of our armed patrols in the central sector retrieved a (GC) rifle from no-man's-land. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 1,995 issued by the Armed Forces General Command.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Let the tyrant clique ruling Iran know that the prolongation of the war will make it realize the tragic end that will befall it; that our Armed Forces, with their well-known numbers and equipment, their bravery and combat readiness, and their rare resolve, will always be prepared to wipe out all the human herds that the criminal Iranian rulers are sending to the pyre of death, prompted by their suspect connections and rancor against Iraq and the Iraqi people's progress.

The following is a roundup of operations for last night and today:

1. Our firm determination to destroy the enemy's oil supplies will continue to be the sound expression of our legitimate struggle to establish peace and security in the region and protect our country from the evils of aggression. In implementation of our great people's will, our bold Air Force planes launched a new devastating raid on Khark Island at 1040 [0740 GMT] today with the aim of preventing the Iranian regime from utilizing this facility in carrying out the policy of aggression so long as it insists on war.

After our eagles had destroyed their targets with their well-known courage and accuracy, they returned to the homeland both safe and triumphant. Praised be God, the best supporter.

2. Our forward units in the II Army Corps central sector killed three enemy men and destroyed one infantry position. One of our combat patrols brought out a (GC) rifle while carrying out their duties in no-man's-land.

3. Two ammunition dumps were burned in the East Maysan IV Army Corps sector and a machine gun position was destroyed in the VII Army Corps sector.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 21 October 1985

Vice President's Meetings With Leaders at UN Cited

JN220747 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0707 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] New York, 22 Oct (INA) — Iraqi Vice President Taha Muhyi al-Din Ma'ruf continued his talks with some heads of state participating in the UN General Assembly's celebrations.

He met separately with Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, Gambian President Dawda Jawara, and Islamic Good Offices Committee Chairman Sharifuddin Pirzada. Talks dealt with the developments of the Iraq-Iran war and the ways to end it, as well as the ways to bolster cooperation between the African and Arab countries.

Direct Negotiations With Israel Rejected

JN220705 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 22 Oct 85 pp 1, 5

[Text] Amman (J.T.) — Jordan on Monday rejected direct negotiations with Israel as called for by Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres in an address to the U.N. General Assembly and said the Kingdom's stand towards solving the Palestinian problem remains unchanged.

An authoritative source, in an exclusive statement to the *JORDAN TIMES* and the Arabic *AL-RA'Y* newspaper, said Jordan's response to the Peres proposal was made clear in the communique issued on Monday in Riyadh by Saudi Arabia's Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, head of an Arab committee charged with settling Syria's differences with Jordan and Iraq. Prince 'Abdallah's statement, issued after two days of talks between the Jordanian and Syrian prime ministers, said Jordan and Syria have reached a three-point political accord based on adherence to the 1982 Arab peace plan adopted at the Fes summit which said any Middle East peace should be achieved through an international conference to be held under the auspices of the United Nations with the participation of all parties involved in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The authoritative source in Amman, pointing out that His Majesty King Husayn, in his Sept. 27 address at the U.N. General Assembly, stressed the importance of holding an international conference on the Middle East to be attended by the five permanent members of the Security Council, including the Soviet Union, and all parties involved in the Arab-Israeli conflict, said U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar was the proper authority to convene such a conference.

The source said Jordan's stance concerning the Middle East conflict is "well-known to the world" and "these well-known facts in the Jordanian policy are the reply to Peres' proposal or any other proposals, to be put forward now or in the future. "Based on its declared stance, Jordan categorically rejects any partial solution or separate settlement," the source added.

Al-Rifa'i Returns From Riyadh, Makes Statement

JN211657 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Amman — Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i returned to Amman from Riyadh this afternoon, accompanied by Chief of the Royal Hashemite Court Marwan al-Qasim and Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, following the conclusion of meetings held by the committee in charge of clearing the Arab atmosphere in Riyadh the last 2 days. Upon his return, the prime minister expressed thanks and appreciation to fraternal Saudi Arabia, led by His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. He also expressed profound thanks to His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi crown prince, first deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard, for the hospitality accorded the Jordanian delegation and for the virtuous and constructive efforts his highness exerted to render the meeting a success. He also thanked the Arab League secretary general, Tunisia's representative on the committee, and all brother officials who participated in the committee in charge of clearing the Arab atmosphere.

The prime minister said the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, under the leadership of beloved His Majesty King Husayn, considers persistent, sincere action in support of Arab soldiarity among all fraternal Arab countries a strategic priority.

Papers Comment on Positive Result of Riyadh Talks

SAWT AL-SHA'B

JN220919 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 22 Oct 85 p 1

[Editorial: "The Brothers' Meeting in Riyadh"]

[Text] From the time the committee charged with clearing the Arab atmosphere began its efforts, we have been confident that the meetings between the representatives of the two fraternal countries, Syria and Jordan, would succeed and that steps toward cooperation and rapprochement would take place. The fraternal and historic relations and the approaches of the two countries' citizens and officials are stronger than all differences and deeper than differences in stands whatever the circumstances. We have also been confident that Jordanian-Syrian roots must converge, entwine, and work for achieving the common objectives and aspirations of the two countries.

Consequently, we were not surprised by the positive and encouraging approach of the final statement yesterday on the Riyadh meetings between the fraternal Syrian and Jordanian teams. In fact, we were confident that the two teams actually worked as one team whose members met out of their sincere loyalty to the Arab nation's interests. We were confident that differences over topical issues are differences in interpretations and that the approaches, objectives, and ultimate goals of the two countries' policies are the same.

From this premise, and as appeared in the final statement, there was full agreement because the conferees stressed the two countries' adherence to the Arab peace plan issued by the Fes summit conference, commitment to the recent Casablanca summit resolutions, and rejection of all partial and separate settlements with Israel. Jordan has stressed these pillars and announced them more than once. In fact, Jordan was the first to call for the implementation of these pillars. We all hope that the dialogue among brothers will continue to clear the atmosphere and hearts, and we hope that Amman and Damascus will soon receive each other's brothers and kinfolk in order to resume coordination and prepare for the unified Arab stand.

AL-DUSTUR

JN220957 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 22 Oct 85 pp 1, 18

[Editorial: "Riyadh Meeting and the Positive Results"]

[Text] The statement Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i made following the conclusion of the Syrian-Jordanian talks in Riyadh yesterday sums up the main objective of this meeting and the ultimate goal Jordan expected from it based on Jordan's firm policy whose strategic priorities are devoted to sincere and persistent action for supporting solidarity among all the Arab countries.

With this positive evaluation we can view the statement that Saudi Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, head of the committee charged with clearing the Arab atmosphere, made following the Riyadh meeting which reflected a deep Jordanian-Syrian understanding and reiterated the two fraternal countries' commitment to Arab unanimity at the previous Arab summits, particularly the 1982 Fes summit.

What strengthens the optimism produced by the Riyadh meeting is the two fraternal countries' decision to continue bilateral meetings in Amman and Damascus to promote the fraternal constructive dialogue and to pave the way for further cooperation on the direct bilateral and general pan-Arab levels.

Therefore, the results of the Riyadh meeting between Amman and Damascus can be described as another important step on the road of building Arab solidarity and strengthening common understanding among Arab brothers, especially since this road is the only tested choice to achieve the aspired Arab effectiveness which the collective Arab action has been aspiring for a long time, and whose absence has led to collapse on more than one pan-Arab level.

The importance of these positive results is that they have come at a time when the Zionist onslaught is escalating. This constitutes a new stage on the road to build a pan-Arab stand capable of responding to all the fateful challenges to and dangers against the Arab nation's existence and future.

We welcome the positive and good results that have been achieved between two fraternal countries linked by ties of blood, history, and common interests, and who share the same threats to their peoples. We also hope that the coming meetings in Amman and Damascus will promote the deep optimism that preceded, accompanied, and followed the Riyadh meeting, a meeting constituting an important qualitative step on the road to build a pan-Arab stand that would restore one of this nation's missing weapons, namely, unity and solidarity in the face of dangers and enemies.

PLO's Khalid al-Hasan Arrives With Husayn Message

JN220708 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 22 Oct 85 p 1, 5

[Excerpt] Amman — Khalid al-Hasan, a senior adviser of Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Amman late Monday carrying a message for His Majesty King Husayn from the PLO chairman, informed sources said.

Mr. Hasan, a member of the Central Committee of Fatah, will also discuss with senior Jordanian officials future moves in the joint Jordanian-Palestinian quest for Middle East peace, the sources told the *JORDAN TIMES*.

Birri Receives Message on Kidnapping From USSR

NC211911 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1715 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Minister Nabih Birri received Soviet Charge d'Affaires Yuriy Suslikov at 1300 today. Suslikov gave him a message from the Soviet leadership on the situation in Beirut and the question of the kidnapped persons.

Al-Jumayyil Delivers UN 40th Anniversary Speech

NC211843 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1553 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Speech by President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil at the United Nations in New York on the occasion of the UN's 40th anniversary — live]

[Text] Mr President, it is my pleasure to participate today in the celebration marking the 40th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations. I am pleased to address you on behalf of Lebanon, a country which shared the honor of establishing the United Nations in order to lay the foundations for world peace and to enable the peoples to exercise their right to self-determination. As a founding member of the United Nations, my country has lived through the history of this organization and taken part in its work. After achieving its independence in 1943, Lebanon signed the UN Charter, abided by its principles in full, and sought to serve them, as they have been and continue to be among the justifications for its political and national existence.

Lebanon is also proud of its significant contribution to the creation of the Universal Charter of Human Rights in 1948, which has become a beacon that guides peoples in their fight for freedom, justice, and peace.

I take this opportunity to praise the great efforts made by His Excellency Secretary General Perez de Cuellar and his assistants in developing the work of this international organization in a way that will increase its ability to carry out its mission in various fields. This is also an opportunity for me to extend to you, Mr President, my warm congratulations on your election as president of the UN General Assembly. I hope that this will help the world recover all lost peace, regain every usurped right, and reassure all those who thirst for justice, freedom, and dignity.

Although we are suffering the calamities and disasters of war, I must not forget those states which have volunteered for the mission of peace in my country, bearing extreme hardship for its sake. I will make special mention of those states that are participating in the UN emergency force in our dear south. On behalf of every Lebanese citizen, I offer our sincere thanks and gratitude to every member of this force. They have indeed been a living example of solidarity among peoples. Their devotion has occasionally reached the point of martyrdom. Some of them lie buried in the soil of my country — the country which they loved and which loved them — next to Lebanon's martyrs in a form of eternal and unending solidarity.

If I were to mention the Lebanese people's attachment to UNIFIL, I would cite the striking popular demonstration which set out from some of our villages there, appealing to one of the states participating in this force to continue taking part, and not to withdraw or reduce its assistance, which Lebanon still needs and urgently demands.

Mr President, throughout the history of the United Nations, Lebanon has never hesitated to support a cause of right or justice or a cause of freedom and peace. Lebanon views itself as concerned with all issues of right, justice, freedom, and peace anywhere, but particularly in its own neighborhood, where the Palestinian people's rights have been pending for several decades. Even though its rights are being violated, Lebanon has not forgotten these rights, probably because it is wronged and thus feels the injustice inflicted on others more than other countries do. Therefore, my country looks eagerly toward the international organization and appeals to it to implement its own resolutions and to find a framework that will bring about a universal participation in the creation of a firm and just peace.

Lebanon views the Iraq-Iran war with great anxiety. In addition to exhausting the warring countries, it is threatening both the security of the entire Gulf region and world peace.

Mr President, we hope that the expected summit meeting between the leaders of the two superpowers will open the door to achieving the desired detente in the Middle East and elsewhere. My country has come to constitute one stage in the cycle of violence, which is too strong and too fierce to stop at one stage. This cycle encircles almost the entire world. In this day and age, it is not true that violence, chaos, and terrorism can be contained within their centres and prevented from proliferating or surging forward. Hence, the security of the Middle East is interwoven with the security of the world and all its peoples.

Mr President, I do not think that anyone is ignorant of the causes of the war in and over Lebanon. We have had more than 10 years of fighting and conflict, in which destructive advanced military machines have been used. No one can believe that these have been acquired out of the resources of the Lebanese. The war plan began with the forcible dragging of Lebanon into the Middle East crisis, with the reckless practices which took place on its territory, and with foreign interference. The forces of war benefited from Lebanon's democratic environment and freedom. Everyone with a regional or international interest or purpose sought to achieve gains and advantages at the expense of the small independent homeland and the lives and fate of its sons. Coupled with the exploitation of Lebanon's free environment was another exploitation. This aimed to destroy Lebanon's structure, which was an example of coexistence unique in the world. With the feverish intensification of the foreign struggle within it, Lebanon became a swamp of international, regional, and Arab contradictions. Advanced heavy weapons and ammunition poured in from all directions. The high cost of these, not to mention the other instruments of terrorism used for killing and destruction, was much more than double what the state could have spent on its legitimate forces. It follows that those who would be harmed by peace and by Lebanon's return to a healthy and peaceful state have benefited from this strange and frightful situation. It also follows that all this has led to a condition of disorder in Lebanon and in life in all its aspects. It has been at times a difficult and destructive condition.

But, Mr President, Lebanon continues to pulsate with all the components of life. I believe that those who have thought that it is a finished or almost finished country as a state, homeland, and people, fully realize today that the stirrings of life in my country are stronger than the stirrings of death and destruction. Shall I (?tell) you how the Lebanese rise out of the debris and break through the black smoke and the sound of shells with increased determination and will? Despite the extent of the pressing military, political, and economic tragedy, the individual Lebanese has not grown weary and his confidence has not been shaken. The tribulations have boosted his steadfastness, sturdiness, and spirit of mutiny against bitter reality. Suffice it to say that the Lebanese people have maintained their firm belief in Lebanon and in the principles of unity and independence. No voice has been raised calling for separation and partition or for the abandonment of the homeland and its territories. Whenever the opportunity arose to cross from one area to another in the capital, Lebanese from both sides took the risk and crossed despite kidnappings and sniper fire. It is enough to cite the statistics: Of 500,000 Lebanese living in the capital, Beirut, approximately 80,000 make the crossing daily.

The Lebanese citizen has given proof of his will to survive and his determination to exist and live in liberty in a sovereign, free, and independent homeland. The Lebanese citizen has given proof of his ability to challenge danger and fate. He has fought destruction with construction and material force with great faith, clinging to his right and standing fast in the face of calamities and storms. He has given proof that he can overcome even the impossible in order to ensure his security, future, and [word indistinct].

A nation with such characteristics deserves the support of its friends and of all those who love peace due to the human values and cultural heritage it represents. This homeland is most worthy of any support, aid, and effective assistance that would promote the process of its salvation, especially now that national opportunities are more available than ever before. All the parties, particularly those involved in the fighting, have begun to take positive steps toward dialogue, understanding, and accord.

The phase of understanding and agreeement began after the Geneva and Lausanne conferences. Fraternal Syria has also paid attention to the Lebanese situation in light of the special ties and close relations between the two countries. We have great hopes of winning the assistance of the international organization and of the friendly and fraternal states in order to restore Lebanon's full unity, independence, and sovereignty over all its territory.

Indeed, Lebanon's existence is neither transient nor incidental. It has a long history, particularly in the field of constitutional life. Its Constitution, which was promulgated in 1926, is the oldest in the region. It has also perpetuated a constitutional tradition that is hundreds of years old. This has enabled Lebanon to enjoy a strong international position, which continued to accompany it and ensure that its citizens' liberties and rights were protected.

The Lebanese state is a state of law. This is how it has been, and this is how the Lebanese people want it to remain. For this reason, they are preparing a new and more developed constitution that will be in closer harmony with the changes that have taken place and more responsive to the principles of freedom, justice, equal opportunity, and equality. I am confident that they will achieve this soon, away from the noise of guns and weapons. I can say that the Lebanese people agree on the original cause of their differences. Experience has refined them and strengthened their sense of identification with a unified and Arab Lebanon that is open to the world and its issues. One can say that the Lebanese part of the Lebanese problem has been resolved or is about to be resolved. What remains to be taken care of is the foreign aspect. Help us solve it. Help us by implementing the resolutions adopted by the United Nations, particularly those providing for the total withdrawal of Israeli forces from all of Lebanon. From this rostrum, I earnestly call for the implementation of Resolutions 425, 508, and 509, which have long been suspended, thus postponing the imposition of the Lebanese state's authority over all its territory.

It was the delay in implementing these resolutions that prompted our people in the south to resort to armed resistance. This has cost them many martyrs and much blood. On this particular occasion, I offer them my respect, appreciation, and admiration. This also warrants a response from the world conscience to a just demand, which the international organization has acknowledged more than once.

Help us deal with the problems that have resulted from the war, which is not our war. Lebanon has paid dearly for this conflict. It paid with its health, economic and social situation, and the accomplishments of many years. I appeal to the United Nations and its specialized institutions to lend a hand to my people in their plight by caring for the displaced, extending relief to the suffering, and dressing the wounds of the injured. The catastrophe is too great for Lebanon to cope with alone.

Gentlemen, Lebanon, which is small in area but large in terms of its heritage and very existence, in its hopes and aspirations, and in its presence in the world, has always respected human rights and will continue to do so. It has always been in the forefront in international forums, and in this organization in particular, of the defenders of the rights of the oppressed, of those who live under occupation, of refugees who live away from their homelands, and of those who have fallen victim to injustice, repression, and persecution. It must defend itself on this platform, defend its right to live, to protect its land, sovereignty, freedom, and legitimacy, and its people, who have become refugees in their own country, and to safeguard genuine peace. Lebanon is not begging for this right, and it does not beg for peace. It only wants peace that is based on firm foundations and will ensure continued stability for its people and for coming generations — stability that will prevent future flare-ups of any kind.

Gentlemen, you will observe with me that the wars which have raged in Lebanon were meant to destroy it. However, it has remained steadfast. They were also meant to bring its people to surrender and defeat, but they have not surrendered and have not been defeated. This is steadfast Lebanon. It has accomplished the miracle of survival and is thus worthy to live. On its behalf I greet you, and on its behalf I declare: Lebanon will continue to exist at this point in place and time as a testimony to right and justice, to freedom, dignity, and mankind. [applause]

Forces Claim E. Beirut Incidents 'Isolated'

NC200724 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0415 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] Some people who feel threatened by the current negotiations in Damascus are preparing an information campaign to undermine the Lebanese Forces militarily and politically. The Lebanese Forces Information Department has exposed these tactics emphasizing that the reports published by certain media in West Beirut are false and aimed at propagating a well-planned campaign against the Lebanese Forces.

The Lebanese Forces Information Department explains that the incident in East Beirut last Sunday evening was an isolated event. The fact that it was contained on the same night is proof of this. Some people in East and West Beirut are disturbed by the growing prestige of the Lebanese Forces in various fields since the uprising. Therefore, they decided to distort the Lebanese Forces' policy and thwart its national steps, particularly since they have failed to make cosmetic changes to their cause or achieve any success.

The Lebanese Forces urge journalists to realize their national role and verify their reports in order to preserve the credibility of the media. The Lebanese Forces urge the media, particularly the *AL-SAFIR* newspaper, not to feel threatened by the Lebanese Forces' standing and not to obstruct the opportunity to end the fighting. The Lebanese Forces, addressing itself to Christian public opinion, affirms, as it always has, that the security of the Christian community is above all personal, ideological, or political considerations. The Lebanese Forces' unity is sacred and will not be harmed.

Birri Denies Rumors on Possible Fighting in Camps

NC211440 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Nabih Birri, minister of state for south Lebanon and reconstruction affairs, has denied rumors about a possible outbreak of fighting in the [Palestinian] camps. He said that those who try to compare Beirut with Tripoli delude themselves. Minister Birri announced in his name and on behalf of the Amal Movement that the security of the Palestinians is our security, and the security of the camps is part of Lebanon's security. He called on those who predict fighting in the camps to raise their hands and affirm that there will be neither fighting nor fighters.

Regarding criticism leveled against the draft agreement formulated by the Tripartite Committee in Damascus, Minister Birri said: It is stupid to think that an agreement sponsored by Damascus will produce results that favor a sectarian rather than a national solution. He affirmed that Amal and the Progressive Socialist Party are working from a national and not a sectarian premise.

PNSF Denies Rumors

NC211720 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1515 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] The Palestinian National Salvation Front [PNSF] issued the following statement this afternoon:

A radio station broadcast a report citing Yasir 'Arafat as saying that a new war will erupt within hours in the Palestinian camps and their vicinities [in Beirut]. This has caused our people in the camps to become alarmed for their safety. In this connection, we want to emphasize that these reports are fabricated and baseless. They are aimed at causing confusion and tension, and at destabilizing the national Lebanese-Palestinian-Syrian alliance.

We also stress to the masses of our people that together with all allied and friendly forces we are determined to continue the process of restoring security and bringing about reconstruction in our camps. There has been a series of measures to confirm the provision of security for our people in the camps and the rebuilding of the Beirut camps. We also underline our commitment to the Damascus agreement, to continued action to implement all the agreement's articles, and to restoring Lebanese-Palestinian cohesiveness in the face of the Zionist-isolationist threat. This threat is manifested by the military concentrations in the areas of Jazzin, east of Sidon, and the national positions and areas in south Lebanon, and its purpose is to strike a blow at the national Lebanese program.

We repeat that what 'Arafat was reported to have said is not true. The lies attributed to him are aimed at the destruction of the camps, the annihilation of our people, and at impeding the process of reconstruction and the consolidation of security.

Machinegun Fire Reported on Beirut Combat Lines

NC201808 Beirut Voice of Lebanon
1715 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] Intermittent machine gun and sniper fire is taking place along the capital's combat lines from [word indistinct] and Al-Birjawi as far as the markets. Shells have been falling on Al-Hadath area since 1905.

No developments have been reported with regard to the crossing points. Traffic on the Museum-al-Barbir crossing point is still restricted to deputies, Chamber employees, and journalists with special passes.

Fighting Reported in E. Beirut, Southern Suburb

NC212132 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] The situation remains tense along the contact lines in Beirut and the southern suburb despite the fact that a cease-fire was scheduled to take effect at 2020 today.

Automatic weapons and rockets are being used in the fighting along the Ra's al-Nab' lines. In the southern suburb, neighborhoods opposite the Sufayr, Al-Mu'allim, and Amr

Mikha'il lines are coming under fire from tanks and 82-mm mortars. A security source reported that a shell struck the Golden Beach in Antilyas, destroying a small boat and damaging others at anchor.

A responsible source in the Amal Movement made the following statement this evening: The security situation flared up suddenly in the eastern areas, particularly near the Presidential Palace, Hayy al-Amirikan, and the Chevrolet section, between the Lebanese Forces and the Phalangists at 1730 today. Light- and medium-caliber automatic weapons were used in this fighting. At 1800 and wthout any warning, automatic weapons and RPG's were fired at the southern suburb to divert attention from these clashes. A number of shells hit neighborhoods on the other side of the contact lines. Work was being done on fortifications in the eastern areas, and this was seen as a provocation.

The security situation deteriorated on the Ra's al-Nab' line at 1700. Amal Movement Leader Nabih Birri ordered the movement's members and the nationalist forces to abide by the cease-fire. This took place 30 minutes later, that is, at 1730. The cease-fire is still holding.

Army Positions in Mountain Under Rocket Fire

NC181537 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1515 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] The security situation along the mountain's combat lines deteriorated as of 1630 today. Army positions in Suq al-Gharb came under rocket and artillery fire directed from positions in 'Aytat. Gunmen positioned in Mutul Shamlan also directed machinegun fire at Suq al-Gharb. The shelling extended as far as the Dahr al-Wahsh area. Tension still prevails in the area.

Iranian Delegation Motorcade Fired Upon in South

NC181313 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain
in Arabic to Lebanon 1230 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] The Iranian delegation is continuing its visit to Sidon. It held a meeting with the city's authorities this morning. The meeting was attended by Dr Usamah Sa'd, Dr Nazih al-Bizri, Mahmud al-Faqih, Mufti Shaykh Salim Jalal al-Din, Shaykh Salah Arqah Dan, Shaykh Muhammad Hasan al-Amin, and Shaykh Mahir Hammud.

Ayatollah Jannati spoke to the participants on behalf of the Iranian delegation. He said that according to their information, there is a plot to incite sedition in Sidon and all Lebanese areas. He called for increasing vigilance to thwart this plot.

As the motorcade of the Iranian delegation, which is led by Imam Ayatollah Jannati, was proceeding to Jibshit, it was fired upon from Israeli positions on Tallat 'Alman. The car of Imam Jannati was hit but the imam was not hurt.

Palestinian Groups To Meet in Damascus

JN200654 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
0600 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] The spokesman of the Palestine National Salvation Front [PNSF], Khalid 'Abd al-Majid, said that another meeting will be held between the PNSF and the Lebanese National Union Front [LNUF] within the next 2 days to be attended by Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

An informed Palestinian source noted that the talks between the two sides so far have dealt with defining the Palestinian presence in the camps and the PNSF role in light of the Damascus agreement among the three Lebanese sides which will be announced soon. The Palestinian source asserted that all the rules and regulations that will be imposed on the Palestinians in accordance with the agreement will be fully respected by the Palestinians, and that the security of the Palestinian camps will constitute part of Lebanese security. The source stressed the determination of the PNSF and the LNUF to adhere to the 17 June agreement, which was signed in Damascus in the wake of the camps war.

The Palestinian source pointed out that the aim of the meetings between the two groups is to confirm the PNSF as a representative of the Palestinians in Lebanon within the framework of the agreement that was reached in Damascus among the Lebanese groups until unity has been acheived in PLO ranks.

PSP Official Says Regime Should Be Changed

NC192150 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain
in Arabic to Lebanon 2000 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] The Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] Political Bureau held its regular meeting today under the chairmanship of Walid Junblatt. During the meeting, the current situation in the country was discussed, in particular the issues of the evacuees, the trans-Mediterranean airlines company, and Lebanese Television's Channel 9. The conferees also considered the tripartite working paper and the discussions currently taking place in Damascus.

The Political Bureau touched on the issue of the Army, and asserted that it must be returned to its barracks, regardless of the circumstances. It also demanded that all those responsible for the massacres, and the gangsters who shelled innocent and harmless people and planted booby-trapped cars everywhere, should be brought to trial.

The PSP Political Bureau expressed astonishment at the behavior of the Central Bank's governor and the minister of defense, who tried to conceal the transfer of $100 million from the bank to the ministry. The Political Bureau called for the accounts of the Defense Ministry both here and abroad to be made public.

In another development, Antoine al-Ashqar, of the PSP Central Committee, said today that the corrupt Lebanese regime should be changed. He asserted that change is on its way, and that the people who struggled and sacrificed martyrs are no longer prepared to be pawns in the game of a ruling family, a rancorous army, or a hired agent.

Al-Ashqar demanded that payments to criminals be stopped and that the money be transferred to the southern suburb and the mountain area for reconstruction purposes. He said: The Al-Jumayyil family has committed massacres and, therefore, should be punished. If Amin al-Jumayyil stays on for another 3 years, only the lucky will remain alive in this country.

Political Movement Established in Druze Areas

NC191137 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1115 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] Security sources have reported that a new organization called the Lebanese Struggle Movement [Harakat al-Nidal al-Lubnani] has been formed. It has branches in the Druze areas of the mountain and Rashayya. The movement distributed pamphlets in Al-Biqa' saying that Lebanon is for all the Lebanese. It called for decentralizing administrative and economic measures but maintaining the current political and religious structure.

Calls for Secularism

NC191259 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1215 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text]Security sources in Al-Biqa' report that a new organization called the Lebanese Struggle Movement has been established. It has branches in the Druze areas of Rashayya and the mountain. The movement has distributed pamphlets in Al-Biqa' saying that Lebanon is for all the Lebanese. It called for decentralizing administrative and economic structures but maintaining political and defensive [as heard] ones.

It also called for secularism within the limitations of reality and for the repeal of political sectarianism. It also called for a strong Lebanese army, loyal to Lebanon and of Arab affiliation.

Al-Kasm, Delegation Return From Riyadh Talks

JN211749 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1630 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Damascus, 21 Oct (SANA) — Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm and the accompanying delegation returned to Damascus this evening after a 2-day visit to Saudi Arabia. Dr al-Kasm left Riyadh airport at 1430. Leading those who saw him off were Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi crown prince and first deputy prime minister; Zayd al-Rifa'i, Jordanian prime minister; Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister; Prince Salman ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, prince of the Riyadh area; Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Tuwayjiri, deputy commander of the National Guard; a number of senior Saudi officials, and the Jordanian delegation members.

After he shook hands with officials seeing him off, Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm and Zayd al-Rifa'i, accompanied by Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, proceeded to the dias. The national anthems of the three countries were played. The three officials reviewed an honor guard, which saluted them.

The Syrian side led by Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm and the Jordanian side led by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i held a second meeting this morning in the presence of Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi crown prince and first deputy prime minister. The meeting was attended on the Syrian side by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and on the Jordanian side by Chief of the Royal Court Marwan al-Qasim and Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri. It was attended on the Saudi side by Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister, and Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Tuwayjiri, deputy commander of the National Guard. Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi and Tunisia's Permanent Arab League representative al-Tayeb al-Sahbani also attended the meeting.

Dr al-Kasm received Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi today in the presence of Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'. He then received Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i. Talks in the two meetings revolved around topics that were the subject of the discussion and dialogue.

Official on Improved Relations With Jordan

GF211821 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 21 Oct 85 pp 1, 17

["Exclusive" report from Damascus]

[Text] A high-level Syrian official has stated that Jordan and Syria have made important progress in improving their relations. He said that a number of obstacles that had hindered improvement of relations have been overcome. The official, who asked *AL-KHALIJ* not to be named, specified that one of the major obstacles which was overcome is the issue of the presence of a number of Syrians who oppose the regime of President Hafiz al-Asad in Jordan.

The official affirmed that the Jordanian Government immediately asked those opponents to leave Jordanian territory. He said that some of them responded to the Jordanian request and left Jordan, while others have asked for a short period of time to make some arrangements before they leave.

Regarding the influence of the Syrian-Iraqi differences on the convening of the meetings between the Jordanian and Syrian prime ministers currently being held in Riyadh, the Syrian official pointed out that the influence of these differences is weak now due to the clear Iraqi military superiority over Iran, a matter which reduced Jordan's fears, and due to the emergence of a Syrian position that recently began to encourage mediation to put an end to the war, especially after the recent Syrian success in Lebanon and a decrease in the Iranian influence there.

The Syrian official revealed the continuation of contacts between the Jordanian and Syrian Governments following the first meeting between the prime ministers of the two countries last month. He said that these contacts achieved a major success. The Syrian official said that the contacts began slowly at the beginning of this year. He said that one of the most distinguished Jordnaian officials who took part in these contacts was former Jordanian Prime Minister 'Abd al-Mun'im al-Rifa'i, who died last Wednesday. As recognition of his role and due to his personal relations with a number of Syrian officials, the Syrian president assigned 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs, to participate in the funeral services for Al-Rifa'i last Friday.

AL-KHALIJ Report Denied

JN221304 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1215 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Damascus, 2 Oct (SANA) — In a statement to correspondents, Information Minister Yasin Rajjuh has described as completely baseless the statement citing a Syrian official who asked not to be identified, which was published by *AL-KHALIJ* newspaper in Al-Shariqah and circulated by WAKH on 21 October. The information minister added that in Syria, there is no official who makes statements and who asks that his name not be mentioned.

Earlier, WAKH had quoted the *AL-KHALIJ* newspaper report on a statement attributed to a Syrian official on Syria's stand on the Iraq-Iran war.

Lebanon's Hubayqah Arrives, Meets With Khaddam

NC221034 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Elie Hubayqah, Lebanese Forces Executive Committee chairman, arrived in Damascus a short while ago. He is accompanied by a delegation composed of Antoine Buraydi, chief of the Inspectorate General; lawyer George 'Adwan, head of the General Secretariat; Dr Jean Ghanim; and Michel Samahah.

Upon their arrival in Damascus, Hubayqah and his accompanying delegation immediately began talks with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

Al-Sa'iqah Delegation Leaves for Moscow Talks

JN211351 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1315 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] A delegation from the command of the organization of the Popular Liberation War Vanguards-Al-Sa'iqah Forces led by Comrade 'Isam al-Qadi, the organization's secretary general, left for Moscow at noon today at an invitation from the CPSU Central Committee. During this visit the delegation will hold talks with Soviet leaders on the Palestine question and the current Arab and international situation.

AL-BA'TH on Egyptian Protests, Whitehead Mission

JN200739 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 20 Oct 85

[From the press review]

[Text] Regarding the continuing popular uprising in Egypt and the Egyptian people's determination to regain their national will, *AL-BA'TH* says: The Egyptian regime has employed every means to contain the escalating popular anger that is threatening the regime. When the Camp David regime felt the danger it made its decision. Interior Minister Ahmad Rushdi banned demonstrations under shaky pretexts following the real fear that has afflicted not only the Egyptian regime but also the U.S. Administration itself, which has expressed alarm at this popular anger and its possible transformation into a veritable revolution against the regime.

The U.S. Administration's fear has forced it to instruct its nationals in Egypt to remain in their houses and to send a special envoy, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State John Whitehead, to discuss the Egyptian events with Mubarak, meaning the popular anger, and not, as the White House said, to abate the current tension between the Egyptian regime and the U.S. Administration caused by the recent U.S. air piracy act against a civilian Egyptian plane, to whose planning the Egyptian regime and its gangs contributed. Further proof that Whitehead's visit to Egypt is not prompted by the White House's declared reasons is the statement by the Egyptian regime's interior minister that the demonstrations are not directed only at the United States but at the regime's president, Husni Mubarak, as well.

We reiterate that the responsibility for the Egyptian regime is a purely U.S.-Israeli one, given that the interests of both in the region greatly depend on this regime. Thus, Reagan's swift action in sending his personal envoy to Cairo was aimed at studying the situation on the ground and taking the suitable measures to end the escalating mass upsurge, which threatens the United States and its interests in the region.

AL-BA'TH affirms that the popular anger in Egypt and in other parts of the Arab homeland is a message addressed to all those who work against the hopes and aspirations of the Arab masses. This message bears great significance. We hope that they will read its contents before it is too late. The fear of the United States, Israel, and the regimes that serve the imperialist powers stems from their apprehension that the popular anger is not merely a sudden outburst against a certain event, but a pan-Arab, national uprising against a policy that sold out Egypt's national will to the Arab nation's enemies. This mass anger is aimed at regaining this will. The day this national will returns — strong, sound, and healthy — is not very far. It is closer than the enemies of Egypt and the Arab nation imagine.

Commentary on Murphy's Remarks, Peace Process

JN211402 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen: Richard Murphy, assistant U.S. secretary of state, has answered written questions presented to him by the House Foreign Affairs Committee. He said: Peace between Israel and its neighbors is not possible before the status of the Golan Heights is determined through talks on the basis of UN Resolution 242. Murphy also said that Syria was not in favor of participating in the peace process and that the United States will welcome any Syrian cooperation or participation in the peace process as soon as possible.

Anybody listening to Murphy's answer would think that the United States is the god of peace in the Middle East, that its concern for the peace process in the area is the pillar of its policy, action, and contacts, and that Syria is the party that obstructs the peace march and increases the problems of Jordan's King Husayn, who is exerting peace efforts, as Murphy said. Murphy's talk about Syria is inaccurate and unrealistic despite its non-aggressive features. Syria is not the party that rejects peace and the United States is not the country that leads the peace process or peaceful march, as Murphy said.

On many occasions and in his talks with U.S. officials, President Hafiz al-Asad asserted Syria's concern to establish a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East through a comprehensive settlement and within the framework of the United Nations in accordance with its resolutions on Palestine and the Middle East, as well as in accordance with the principles of its charter that ban the occupation and confiscation of others' territory by force and that recognized the right to self-determination of all peoples, including the Arab Palestinian people.

Syria does not change its principled stands. It has cooperated with the United Nations and all serious and constructive efforts to achieve a permanent, just, and comprehensive peace in the region. If this peace has not yet been achieved, responsibility for this is not shouldered by Syria but by those parties which want to cancel the UN role and run away from the international conference which it called for in order to discuss the issue of peace in the Middle East and which also want to abandon the implementation of the UN resolutions related to Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and to the Palestinian people's national rights. Foremost of those parties is the United States, which is trying to monopolize the regional issue and impose partial and separate settlements with U.S.-Israeli conditions that call for Arab capitulation to Israeli aggression and for relinquishing territories and inalienable rights of the Arab Palestinian people. This is despite the fact that the Camp David experience has asserted to the entire world that what the United States calls the peace march did not achieve peace, security, or stability in the area but led instead to the invasion of Lebanon which took place with U.S. approval and led to more dangers of conflagration in the region.

Syria has always rejected and will reject partial and separate settlements, confiscating UN responsibilities, freezing the international conference, and placing the pan-Arab cause in the hands of the United States and Israel. The peace sought by the United States is not peace, but a capitulation required from the Arabs in front of Israel, the aggressor and the outlaw. This peace is rejected by Syria and the Arab masses. This peace will not be accepted in the Arab arena. Those who accept this peace, as Al-Sadat once did, will not find a foothold in the Arab homeland.

The Golan is an Arab Syrian territory. It will remain so forever. It is not a subject for bargaining with anybody.

Peres Addresses UN General Assembly 21 October
TA211825 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1652 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Address by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres to the UN General Assembly in New York in English — live, broadcast in progress]

[Excerpts] ... above all, for a world free of war, for the reign of peace. Nothing reflects the universal idea of Judaism more than the noble idea of a nation united, a United Nations. This ideal rests, as our forefathers taught us, on the three pillars that support the world — on justice, truth, and peace.

Yet this great vision is shadowed by inescapable concern. As Jews we bear heavy memories, as Israelis we confront national dilemmas. Search the map of Western civilization across the ages: Not a place will be found where Jews were not persecuted, save for the New World; you will find yourselves marching along the trail of Jewish blood and tears, tracing the chronology of Jewish martyrdom.

This, Mr President, was the history of my people for 2,000 years until there came a point when the Jews tired of dependence on the hatred or the tolerance of others to settle their fate. This is the very essence of Zionism: Jews were no longer willing to court the favor of others, and to contend with the force of their fears. Israel was created not only as a home for persecuted Jews the world over, but also as the last refuge from any need to justify their Jewishness. Here is the hope of Israel, to finally be masters of their own fate, true to their own heritage, sovereign in their own land, free to practice their faith and continue their contribution to a world that rejected them. Zionism is thus a victory over racism. When the dawn finally came an ancient language was given a new reality, from across distance and time Jews gathered anew, a wasteland was made to bloom, the unskilled, wandering Jew turned artisan, farmer, scientist, and soldier. Rebuilding his home with a new found pioneering spirit.

True to our heritage we set out to secure a safe haven not only for those who fulfill their dream by making Israel their home, but also for those yet deprived of that right. In that tradition, till today, we pray that all Jews who yearn for Zion, be they in the Soviet Union, Ethiopia, Syria, or elsewhere, will be permitted to reunite with their destiny. [Announcer summarizes in Hebrew Peres remarks]

[Peres picked up in midsentence]...and the challenge of moulding the ingathering into one nation. We never expected to be surrounded by hostility. Seeking coexistence with our neighbors, we found that the revival of two national movements, the Jewish and the Arab, produced conflict rather than cooperation. Recently it has manifested itself in the form of international terrorism. Indeed, in our region terrorism is at war with peace, terrorism is bent to injuring the peace process. But we have an equal determination: It will not stop progress to our peace. We reject the absurd claim that resisting terrorism, rather than terrorism itself, undermines efforts for peace.

I would like to express from this podium my deep sorrow and sincere condolences to Mrs Klinghoffer and her bereaved family. [Announcer summarizes in Hebrew Peres remarks]

[Peres picked up in midsentence] ...on the Palestinians than the PLO terrorism. Our enemy is not a people, or a race, or a religion, or a community. Our enemy is belligerency, hatred, and death. We know there is a Palestinian problem. We recognize the need to solve it honorably. We are convinced that there is no solution but through diplomatic means.

From this rostrum I call upon the Palestinian people to put an end to rejectionism, to belligerency. Let us talk. Come forth, and recognize the reality of the State of Israel, our wish to live in peace and our need for security. Let us face each other as free men and women across the negotiating table. Let us argue, not fight... [Announcer summarizes in Hebrew Peres remarks]

[Peres] When President al-Sadat came to Jerusalem the course of history for all of us was changed. He found Israel willing, open, and as courageous as he was in the pursuit of peace. The world looked on in wonder as a conflict, which had seemed insoluble for more than 30 years, turned soluble in less than 1 year. Between the 48 million Egyptians and 4 million Israelis there is today peace. Peace with Egypt was to accomplish several objectives: Sinai was returned to Egypt; a solution to the Palestinian problem in all its aspects was to be reached. It was agreed that full autonomy to the residents of the territories could be a promising step in that direction. Peace between Egypt and Israel never inteded to be an isolated episode, it was to become a cornerstone of comprehensive peace strategy in our region. Peace between us to be filled with constructive... [Announcer summarizes in Hebrew Peres remarks]

[Peres picked up in midsentence]...with an invitation to bring life into our relations, and to raise our people's spirit. Let us not allow gloom and doom to overshadow our worthiest accomplishment. Let us make our peace a success, a source of encouragement to others. Mr President, the most complex issue, yet the most promising, involves our neighbor to the east, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan; an issue confined not only to borders, it reaches across people and state, if settlement should also comprise the resolution of the Palestinian issue. Middle East archives are filled with negotiating plans. [Announcer summarizes in Hebrew Peres remarks]

[Peres] I invite this organization to depart from the tired and timid norm, and to fulfill its destiny as enshrined on its walls by ushering the parties to the conflict into a new diplomatic initiative. Let all parties to the dispute facilitate a new phase in the Arab-Israeli peace by renouncing and putting an end to the use of violence. The new initiative should be based on the following principles:

A) The objective of these negotiations is to reach peace treaties between Israel and the Arab states, as well as to resolve the Palestinian issue.

B) Neither party may impose preconditions.

3) Negotiations are to be based on United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, and on the willingness to entertain suggestions proposed by other participants.

4) Negotiations are to be conducted directly between states.

5) If deemed necessary, these negotiations may be initiated with the support of an international forum, as agreed upon by the negotiating states.

6) This gathering can take place before the end of this year, in Jordan, Israel, or any location, as mutually agreed upon. We will be pleased to attend an opening meeting in Amman.

7) Negotiations between Israel and Jordan are to be conducted between an Israeli delegation, on one hand, and a Jordanian,or a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation on the other, both comprising delegates that represent peace, not terror. Aware of the nature of this undertaking, I propose the following as a possible blueprint for implementation: Negotiations may produce immediate as well as permanent arrangements; they may deal with the demarcation of boundaries as well as the resolution of the Palestinian problem. The Camp David accords provide a possible basis for the attainment of these objectives. The permanent members of the Security Council may be invited to support the initiation of these negotiations. It is our position that those who confine their diplomatic relations to one side of the conflict exclude themselves from such a role. This forum, while not being substitute for direct negotiations, can offer support for them. Indeed, nothing should undermine the direct nature of these negotiations. In order to expedite this process, the agenda, procedure, and international support for negotiations can be discussed and agreed upon the meeting of a small working team to be convened within 30 days. [Announcer summarizes in Hebrew Peres remarks, live relay ends]

Peres on Points of UN Speech, Government Support

TA212020 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
2000 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] The prime minister intended to declare from the UN General Assembly podium that Israel unilaterally announces the end of belligerency with Jordan. At the last moment, however, a change was introduced; Mr Peres called on Jordan to declare, along with Israel, the end of belligerency. He explained to our correspondent Razi Barqay that the change was introduced because Israel is not responsible for the state of belligerency and is not the one which should renounce it.

As to the identity of the Palestinians who could participate in the talks, Mr Peres said the issue is not who was a terrorist at one time, but rather who is still a terrorist today.He rejected, however, talks with the PLO, because he does not believe the PLO is about to change. The prime minister also said the Americans are currently examining the possibility of preparing the talks with the aid of Israeli and Jordanian teams.

Peres claimed that his announcement that at the first stage Israel is willing to settle for an interim arrangement [hesder beynayim] with Jordan is acceptable to the entire government. Mr Peres also does not believe the coalition will disband due to his dovish expressions in the United States, saying the government will continue to serve until the rotation. Mr Peres explained that his remarks against the turning of Israel into a country of masters were made in the framework of his duty as chairman of the Labor Party rather than as prime minister.

Says Next Move Up To Jordan

TA220530 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Prime Minister Peres says that now he has put forward his peace proposals, the next move is up to King Husayn. From New York, Jonathan Schechter reports:

[Begin recording] [Schechter] Speaking to reporters after his address to the General Assembly, Prime Minister Peres said that, with the declaration of his new diplomatic initiative, the ball is now squarely in King Husayn's court. He was cautious about predicting what impact his proposals will have, or whether they will be acted upon within the next 30 days, but his mood clearly was optimistic.

[Peres] Until now, the impression was that the initiative is in the hands of the other parties. We took the initiative. We made a proposal, and now we shall await their reaction.

[Unidentified correspondent] What do you anticipate that reaction might be?

[Peres] I anticipate it should have a certain daring, but we shall see [words indistinct].

[Schechter] The prime minister said he regards King Husayn's recent public declaration in London about the conduct of the two PLO representatives as, as he put it, clearly some kind of indication, but he's not sure that the king has yet completely made up his mind about the PLO. The prime minister said he's had no feedback or signals from Jordan about any parts of the plan that he put forward in his UN address. He stressed that he's had no contact with the king and rumors about meetings between himself and Husayn in Paris have absolutely no basis in fact.

Asked whether there was any cause to think that diplomatic relations will be established soon with the Soviet Union, Prime Minister Peres replied: No, but because of it, I think we have to call their bluff. The Soviet Union, he said, wants to be looked upon as a responsible country when it comes to strategic negotiations, so they're going to have to prove to the world that they can act responsibly as far as Middle East policy is concerned. [end recording]

On Importance of Initiative

TA220554 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0505 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by U.S.-based correspondent Razi Barqay in New York on 21 October — recorded]

[Text] [Barqay] Mr Prime Minister, did you receive any signal from King Husayn or the Jordanians that they are prepared to conduct preparatory talks on the level of officials with a view to starting negotiations?

[Peres] The answer is no.

[Barqay] Are the Americans aware of the data you revealed at the United Nations this evening? Are the Americans trying to check out this issue with the Jordanians?

[Peres] Neither the Americans nor the Arab nor anybody else saw my speech to the United Nations beforehand.

[Barqay] Let me rephrase my question. What is your assessment? Is it really possible to hold such preliminary talks between us and the Jordanians within 30 days?

[Peres] I am not sure that that is possible but, I am not ruling it out completely. I think Israel should retain the initiative and place the ball in somebody else's court. The impression has been that the initiative always comes from the Arab side while Israel only reacts. In my opinion, the time has come for the initiative to be in our hands.

[Barqay] There have been reports that you do not want to look too closely at the credentials of the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation — I am talking about the Palestinian representatives — and that what matters to you is whether they are registered with the PLO today and not whether they were registered with it in the past. Is this assessment correct? Is this really what you think?

[Peres] I wanted to emphasize that the PLO is not a former but a current terrorist organization. You can apply the same question to Egypt. Al-Sadat launched a war against us. We never asked whether he had ever fought with us in the past, but the moment he turned toward peace we accepted him according to the circumstances at that time. However, let me make my answer perfectly clear: I cannot see the PLO abandoning terrorism; I think that is merely a pretense. All those journalists who wonder what will happen if the PLO changes are unwittingly serving the PLO's aims, because that is the question they want to be asked. That is why the answer is so important, and that is why it is so important to say: Look gentlemen, we are not dealing with biographies and history; we are dealing with a policy of terrorism that continues to this day — and that was my main intention.

[Barqay] In your speech you mentioned the possibility of reaching interim arrangements with Jordan and not necessarily a final peace treaty. If I am not mistaken, that is a new Israeli Government position.

[Peres] No, that is not correct. If negotiations begin between us and Jordan or between us and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, the Israeli Government intends to present the Camp David proposals. These proposals actually mention two phases: a first phase of autonomy supposed to last 5 years, and a second stage in which a final solution would be discussed.

[Barqay] I have been following your appearances here, both in Washington and in New York. Allow me to describe them as moderate, if not dovish. This has led to repercussions within the coalition back home. Do you foresee the disbandment of the government, based on the positions you have adopted here?

[Peres] That is your interpretation, not mine. I have been doing two things: When talking about terrorism I have been steadfast and determined, and when talking about war I have left no doubt about our position; when talking about possible peace I do not see why the Arab world should always appear with an olive branch in its beak while we always seem to shudder at the thought. In fact we desire peace more than the Arabs or anybody else, and I think this should be made clear to the public. In other words, we should make two things clear: that we are not afraid of threats and that we are not afraid to fight terrorism — that is not the point. However, when it comes to peace we are really prepared to discuss any proposal that might be raised.

[Barqay] Mr Prime Minister, you said that although it is written in the Bible that we have a right over Eretz Yisra'el as a Jewish nation, we are not prepared to rule over another people. This is definitely a dovish position which, to the best of my knowledge, is unacceptable to the Likud.

[Peres] First of all, I was not talking on behalf of the Likud. I said that this is the position of the Labor Party, and that is correct. The Labor Party has been saying that it does not want to rule over another people. I drew a distinction between the position of the government and that of the Labor Party and I said as much in all the interviews I gave.

[Barqay] Do you foresee the possibility that your visit here might lead to a government crisis back home?

[Peres] No, that is the last thing that will happen back home.

[Moderator Yitzhaq Ro'e] In reply to another question by our correspondent, the prime minister pointed out that the chances of him meeting Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze this week are slim because they both have tight agendas.

Levi: Peres Remarks Contradict Basic Guidelines

TA220645 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0505 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Telephone interview with Deputy Prime Minister David Levi by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer and newsreel moderator Yitzhaq Ro'e — live]

[Text] [Ro'e] Sir, would you say that we are witnessing the beginning of momentum in our region?

[Levi] First of all, thorough political clarifications have to be obtained upon the prime minister's return to Israel. However, based on the interviews, public appearances, and the prime minister's address to the United Nations, it can be stated — contrary to what you reported this morning — that there has been a digression from the government's basic guidelines.

[Ro'e] Contrary to what we reported?

[Levi] Contrary to what you reported, the feeling is that there has been a digression from the basic guidelines. As for holding discussions with the administration, I would rather wait for the prime minister's return to hear his clarifications about his remarks in the United States about the proposals raised. However, when the prime minister proposes a plan in public appearances and in his address to the United Nations which has not been discussed by the government, things must be put in their correct place. There have been several digressions. I would say that the entire speech is a mixture of points that are acceptable to the Likud and points which had so far been acceptable to the entire government. However, in the prime minister's speech there is a digression from these points and the Likud absolutely opposes these digressions because they are dangerous. One cannot in the same breath talk of direct negotiations and make an overture to sponsorship by some kind of international conference, although with some qualifications. We know that in statemanship, such qualifications are dropped as soon as the principle is accepted.

Second, if one talks about direct negotiations and about the feasibility of the Camp David framework, one cannot in the same breath talk about discussing the borders of Judaea and Samaria.

Third, when one talks in the same breath about the borders of Judaea and Samaria and about interim arrangements, this is less than peace; this means that one is almost consciously abandoning our position about Camp David. Although the Alignment....

[Schiffer, interrupting] You describe the prime minister's address as digressing from the unity government's basic guidelines. The question is whether this will lead to a government crisis upon the return of the prime minister and whether the Likud will ask the prime minister to revise his speech to the United Nations.

[Levi] No, one cannot say one thing and then go about amending it. In addressing international forums, the prime minister is talking on behalf of the entire government. In my opinion, the points I mentioned represent a digression from the government's position and basic guidelines....

[Schiffer, interrupting] How will the Likud react to the prime minister's speech?

[Levi] What is more serious about the public remarks is that I fail to see the logic of the prime minister's statement that he does not identify with those who believe in the Israeli people's exclusive right to Eretz Yisra'el. This is a serious digression and when it comes from the prime minister's mouth it does not help our arguments against a Palestinian state, but quite the contrary. Therefore, I think some of the points represent a serious digression. It does not matter whether the Arabs accept them or not. The things we say are noted and will later become merchandise given away for free. That is why I take a very serious view of some of the statements. I have abstained from reacting so far, as long as the prime minister was holding talks with administration officials and as long as concrete statements had not been made, statements which the government was entitled to discuss. It seems to me that we are dealing with very serious issues here. Even if we want to check the Arab pulse, there is no sense in driving ourselves into a trap regarding an international conference, deliberations about the borders of Juduea and Samaria, and a certain flexibility concerning the PLO and the credentials of its representatives.

[Ro'e] Sir, you did not answer our question as to what lies in store for relations between the Likud and the Alignment and about the integrity of the national unity government.

[Levi] There must be a thorough debate about the direction in which Israeli politics are headed. We are not sitting in the government just to hear declarations which are later rationalized as having been made by the prime minister in his capacity as chairman of the Labor Party. The prime minister is on a state mission as an envoy of the entire government.

I would like to say that the Likud is not sitting in the government to promote the Alignment's political plan. Those who digress from the guidelines that form the basis of the unity government are endangering the existence of the government with their own hands.

[Ro'e] We have been letting you go on for a long time.

[Levi] If it is too much for you, maybe we are wasting our time.

[Ro'e] Sir, I cannot say that you have answered our questions.

[Levi] I answered your questions very well.

[Ro'e] You have not told us what the next step will be, on the part of the Likud or the Alignment.

[Levi] There will be a thorough debate upon the prime minister's return as well as a return to the government's basic guidelines. Any statement contradicting these guidelines is actually endangering the existence of the national unity government.

Moda'i Says Will Increase West Bank Funds

TA220913 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0900 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] A short time ago Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i leveled very harsh criticism at the prime minister's speech at the UN General Assembly.

Our correspondent Tzahi Noga reports that in the general assembly of the Manufacturers Association of Israel, Minister Moda'i stated that he would henceforth change his policy and allocate as many funds as possible to develop Judaea and Samaria. According to him, so far he had given in to the government's dictates regarding the development of the territories.

Likud Sources Note 'No Objection' to UN Speech

TA211920 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Likud sources in the government this evening said that the suggestions raised by the prime minister in the UN General Assembly agree with the government's guidelines, and that the Likud has no objection to what was said in the speech.

In a talk with our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer, the sources said they were not surprised by what Shim'on Peres said in New York, and they are convinced the speech was coordinated between Peres and Yitzhaq Shamir.

Herut Reaction to Peres Speech Termed 'Mild'

TA220743 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 22 Oct 85 pp 1-2

[Report by Sara Honig]

[Excerpt] Political reaction to Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' address to the UN General Assembly last night was relatively mild, chiefly because Herut politicians thought it was best to wait for King Husayn's reaction. In Likud circles, moreover, there was an unofficial decision to cease polemics with Labour until Peres' return to Israel.

There was a critical reaction from the Herut reaction team, although its wording was seen as mild in comparison to the more acrimonious exchanges between the large parties in recent days.

The reaction team said that Peres had given up two basic principles of Israel's foreign policy. The first is the principle of direct negotiations without any preconditions, by agreeing to a form of international auspices for the talks.

Secondly, Peres abandoned the principle of seeking full peace, by announcing his readiness for an interim solution. Israel would pay the price for something less than peace, said the Herut team.

A senior Herut minister told *THE JERUSALEM POST* that there was little point in reacting now. Peres' speech was not the whole picture. The real development would be King Husayn's reaction and until that came, there was little point in saying anything.

Tehiya Submits No-Confidence Motion on Speech

TA220724 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] The Knesset Tehiya faction has submitted a motion of no confidence in the government in the wake of the prime minister's statements in the United States and the political moves he has adopted. In the opinion of the Tehiya, Peres' moves and statements are dangerous, unauthorized, and unacceptable to the people and have already adversely affected Israel's security, political status, and the exclusive right of the Israeli people over Eretz Yisra'el.

Our correspondent in the Knesset, Tzvi Yisre'eli, reports that the debate on the no-confidence motion submitted by the Tehiya will be combined with a debate on the political statement the prime minister will deliver to the Knesset plenum next week upon his return from the United States.

Editorials View Peres UN Address, Reaction

TA220634 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0430 GMT 22 Oct 85

[From the review of the morning press editorials]

[Text] *'AL HAMISHMAR* writes that Mr Peres' speech to the UN General Assembly, although it was not filled with new ideas, did succeed in stressing two most important messages that can be summed up in one sentence: Time is short and there is much to do. It seems that in his speech, Peres went very far in his willingness to compromise, to the point of reaching the limit of the political patience of his Likud partners in general and the vice prime minister in particular. There is no doubt that Mr Shamir knew what the prime minister would say to the world and that he did not firmly object to this. From this viewpoint, the speech represents the last functional compromise between the Alignment and the Likud. However, in Israel's current party reality, the limited progress in the speech should not be lightly dismissed. Among other things, the call to end the state of belligerency that Peres put to King Husayn is to be welcomed. In fact, this was a declaration of his willingness to achieve an interim settlement that is less than final peace but more than the constant danger of war. In practical terms it means partial concessions in the West Bank in the spheres of territory and rule during the interim period prior to a final settlement. However, Mr Peres' speech lacked two main foundations, without which the reasonable possibility of his public calls being actualized is quite low: willingness in principle to exchange territory for peace; and a direct call to the Palestinian people to extend a hand to him as the main partner in formulating a new political reality in the Middle East.

HATZOFE writes there is no place for criticism of the statements made by the prime minister during his trip, although they represent a certain deviation from what is agreed on with the second partner in the government. Political statements that have no backing in negotiations or Cabinet or Knesset decisions still cannot make policy. Sometimes they can prevent the other side from adopting a political line. A large part of conducting policy is the creation of ideas, even if they contain some delusions. Ideas can create a new spirit behind covert or overt negotiations. Criticism should not be focused on these statements, because such criticism paralyzes in advance the prime minister's ability to maneuver.

HA'ARETZ says the prime minister is not compelled by his term in office to conceal his views from the U.S. public; it was his duty to present them there sincerely. The prime minister aroused unnecessary opposition in the rightist opposition and the Likud's right wing with his appearance in the United States as the spokesman of the State of Israel who is prepared, for the sake of peace, for a compromise with Jordan and the Palestinians. Whether these latter will respond to his outstretched hand or not, his answers to the question by the U.S. correspondent were of service to the country.

Shamir on UN Backing for Talks With Jordan

TA211137 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir says he would not oppose UN Security Council backing for Middle East talks between Israel and Jordan. Shamir made this statement to reporters at Ben-Gurion Airport before leaving for talks with Common Market foreign ministers in Luxembourg. At the Shamir news conference was reporter Tony Gadot:

[Begin recording] [Gadot] Yitzhaq Shamir said that Israel is opposed to an international conference on peace in the Middle East in place of direct talks between Israel and Jordan, or any other Arab country. However, he said that he would not oppose talks backed by the UN Security Council if all the member-states renewed diplomatic ties with Israel. He was unable to say whether Prime Minister Peres has made any declarations or statements while in the United States contrary to agreed Israel foreign policy. When the prime minister returns, he said, the Cabinet will hear a full report of his visit, and the Cabinet will discuss any developments. He said that despite Ari'el Sharon's verbal attacks on the prime minister, he does not expect Peres to dismiss Sharon from the government.

Asked whether he could confirm or deny recent reports that Peres met with Jordan's King Husayn in Paris, Shamir said:

[Shamir] I cannot confirm.

[Gadot] And whether there is any truth to reports that the prime minister recently met with Mikhail Gorbachev or other Soviet leaders:

[Shamir] I don't know anything about such meetings, and I don't think there were such meetings in the last weeks.

[Gadot] He said that rumors concerning a relaxation of Soviet policy toward the Jews and of a warming-up of relations between the USSR and Israel remain only rumors.

[Shamir] I would like to see this information to be true and to become a reality, but unfortunately, so far we don't see any change in the Soviet policy in this regard.

[Gadot] Despite the increasing violence in South Africa and an intensification of sanctions toward that country, Shamir said that Israel's policy remains unchanged. [end recording]

Rabin Addresses Knesset on Terrorism 21 Oct

TA211530 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1404 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Address to the Knesset by Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin on terrorism — live, broadcast in progress]

[Text] ...in the Jerusalem hills and on the slopes of the Gilboa', in Tulkarm and in Hebron, on the piers of the port of Larnaca, and in the alleys of Barcelona, innocent Israeli civilians have met their deaths. They were the victims of indiscriminate, bloody terrorism. Recently Leon Klinghoffer, or as poet Hayim Guro described him, the Jewish soldier confined to a wheelchair, joined them. He paid with his life for his Jewishness.Allow me, at the opening of my address, on behalf of the government and on behalf of you, Knesset members, to convey from this podium my hearfelt sympathy to the bereaved families who have lost their loved ones, and let me convey wishes of a speedy recovery to the injured.

Knesset members, we here in Eretz Yisra'el have for more than 60 years now been living under the shadow of terrorism. Recently terrorism directed against us has taken on many forms: the 1921, 1929, 1936-1939 pogroms and riots, the gang attacks preceding the war of independence, the murderers from among the fedayeen, the PLO, Fatah, Black September, and many more. Terrorism prevailed in the shape of the Jerusalem Mufti, Hajj Amin al-Husayni, and his heirs: Ahmad al-Shuqayri and Yasir 'Arafat. Each of the organizations and their leaders have murdered Jews just because they are Jews, and simultaneously also have led their fellow Palestinians from bad to worse, dragging them from one defeat to the next.

In the course of the ongoing campaign that has been waged for more than 60 years now, with the Arabs using terrorism to combat the return of the Jews to Zion and to fight against the building of the State of Israel as the country of the Jewish people, we have been found to be winners. Terrorism could not defeat either the budding state, its existence today, or the establishment of a new Jewish society in Eretz Yisra'el, a constructive, fighting, and developing society, even if its history is drenched with the stains of Jewish blood shed as a result of Arab terrorism.

Knesset members, Arab terrorism is one of the threats to Israel's security and the well-being of its citizens. Yet it should be borne in mind that it is not the worst danger Israel has ever facedor is expected to face. It hurts, it is annoying and disruptive, but it does not constitute a threat to the country's very existence. Across the borders, the Arab armies, which are growing stronger day by day, are actually the potentially worst military threat, should a war be forced upon us.

Let me mention only two facts: This year the only country in the Middle East that substantially slashed its defense budget was Israel. The Arab countries did not follow suit. Additionally, over the past 2 months alone, regarding only the Western countries, Britain has struck an arms deal with Jordan to the tune of approximately $1.5 to $2 billion. In 2 months arms deals worth $6 billion, more or less, have been signed. We must prepare ourselves to withstand the main military threat, manifest in the ability of the Arab armies to launch a war; but at the same time and by the same token we must also brace ourselves to combat terrorist activity which intends to disrupt the normal flow of life of Israelis both in Israel and abroad.

Knesset members, Arab terrorism is currently directed against Israel and the Jewish people by means of 11 diverse organizations numbering approximately 17,000 terrorists. It has been trying to work from every possible arena: across the border; inside Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip; inside Israel, and outside Israel. For many years we experienced terrorism primarily along the border, which took the form of katyusha, mortar, and gun fire; as well as light arms fire; mining; infiltration attempts by armed terrorist squads on land, by the sea, and two or three times every year by air. Border terrorism constituted part of our bloody history in the 1950's, 1960's, and 1970's. But this is not so today. One could say that along the borders separating us from three or four Arab countries there has been calm in regard to border terrorism. Along our eastern border with Jordan, the authorities and the army have been trying to prevent border terrorist activity against us for 15 years now, since the PLO was defeated and eliminated in Jordan during September of 1970, which the PLO likes to call Black September. I must add that Jordan has been maintaining effective control over border terrorism in a bid to foil it, for which it has been using its army. On our southern border with Egypt, the country that has signed a peace treaty with Israel, there is no border terrorism. And were it not for the horrendous murder of seven Israelis, innocent travelers in the Sinai dunes, we could have noted with satisfaction that for more than 10 years not even one soldier was bruised along the Israeli-Egyptian border.

On the Golan Heights, along the cease-fire lines, the situation is similar: a near total lull despite the Syrian hostility. For 11 years, the Syrians have been honoring their commitment in accordance with the disengagement agreement and have been preventing terrorism from their border. A further border is the Mediterranean. A substantial part of the attempts by terrorist organizations in the 1970's were aimed at the sea arena, which was accessible and convenient. Some of the most gruesome attacks were perpetrated by the sea: the murder at the Tel Aviv Savoy Hotel; the killing at Nahariyya; the bloody bus attack along the coastal road. With time, after the lessons were learned and resources were allocated, the Navy succeeded in virtually sealing the limitless water boundary.

Not so regarding our northern border, namely with Lebanon. The war in Lebanon for 3 bitter years struck a heavy blow to the PLO, but did not succeed in solving the problem of terrorism from that border. Certainly, along that border, we have not achieved the same kind of situation that exists with respect to Jordan, Egypt, and Syria. We may expect some danger yet from that border, and although there has been a certain lull, we would be well advised to prepare carefully to face the unpredictable and unforeseen possibilities that might befall us from Lebanon.

As defense minister in the national unity government, I can merely state with gratification that the Cabinet resolution of 14 January 1985 has indeed been carried out to the letter and the spirit. The IDF is deployed along the Lebanese border, and the security strip, which was so controversial, has proven itself to be effective, at least at this moment. Let me, from this podium, express appreciation and gratitude to the army of southern Lebanon [ASL], the civilian guard in the security strip settlements, and the commander of the ASL, General Lahd, for their steadfastness.

In parallel, we were careful to maintain our freedom of action against terrorist targets in Lebanon. As I have said, the Israeli-Lebanese border is, at the moment, no longer the kind of scene of blood and fire as it used to be; for approximately 6 months since May 1985, only 2 IDF soldiers were killed in defending that border. Every loss is hard to bear and is painful, but one must remember that this is where all evil previously originated, and that one of the central security problems Israel faced no longer features so prominently in our lives as the focal point of our pains.

Knesset members, there were two waves of [PLO] expulsion from Lebanon: They were expelled from Beirut in October 1982, and from Tripoli in December 1983. The first wave came as a consequence of IDF activity, the second following Syrian Army activity, and both resulted in the expulsion of thousands of PLO members to far-away countries. The thousands of terrorists who were evacuated from Lebanon were lodged in special camps in Yemen, South Yemen, Tunisia, the Sudan, Iraq, Jordan, and Algeria. The PLO located its headquarters in Hammam al-Shatt, Tunisia, from which it controlled the terrorist forces which began the process or reorganizing in all their bases. Another PLO faction, the pro-Syrian splinter, remained in Syria and Lebanon. As one could have expected, the PLO never relinquished terrorism as the central tool for its activity. The difficulties and the factionalism notwithstanding, the PLO sought the way to again attack Israel and Israelis. This, in fact, is the essence of that organization's being. The PLO without terrorism is not the PLO.

Personally, I was not surprised by that. Contrary to quite a few people in the world, and unfortunately in Israel as well, who were under the illusion that the PLO had decided to embark on a moderate political course, that it has abandoned the path of terrorism, I found it appropriate to make the assessment that there is no PLO without bloodshed and terrorism. To my deep regret, reality has struck the naive people in the face. The PLO has indeed not changed, and has again gone out to sow terrorism. Since the middle of 1984, we have been witnessing the resumption of its activity in the bloody arenas. The resumption of terrorist activity against Israel and Israelis has experienced rather substantial changes in the PLO preparedness in 1985, most notably the transfer of elements of the terrorist commands and headquarters to Jordan. There they took up positions within sight of the king's palace. This move, which came as a result of the 'Arafat-Husayn accords, has shortened the distance between the decision makers and the planners of attacks and the perpetrators of these acts and their accomplices in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza. There were also at least two other changes which I would like to mention in brief: The first was that in the course of the past 12 months, 'Arafat's men have stepped up their attempts to return to Lebanon. At present, there are approximately 2,000 'Arafat-supporting terrorists in Lebanon, and another 6,000 members of other terrorist organizations who have never left that country.

The other is that recently Iraq has increasingly taken its place as a haven of terrorists. We possess information that the number of terrorists in Iraq is increasing daily, and I will add: I will not be surprised if the terrorist headquarters in Tunisia are found in the next few months in Iraq. To combat that concerted effort by the terrorist organizations, primarily the PLO, or rather 'Arafat's PLO, Israel has placed its own means, namely the IDF, the police forces, the security forces, and people involved, in regional defense. Our position remains: to conduct a war to the bitter end against terrorism, without compromises.

I have never maintained, we have never maintained, that terrorism can be eliminated by military means alone. Such a war cannot be conducted by way of wham, bang, and finished. This war experiences ups and downs and it comes in waves. We were always forced to face this evil head-on, as we have done. We were called upon to unravel its perpetrators and strike at them.

Knesset members, the answer to terrorism must be comprehensive and all-encompassing, even when that war is waged by various forces and is spread over various fronts, using all sorts of means. One response to terrorism has already been mentioned: The borders have been sealed. In this context, with your permission, let me congratulate and thank the IDF staff and all its branches, the border police, the Israeli police who guard the borders, the commanders and servicemen in the Navy, who have captured and foiled and sunk terrorist boats. Were it not for them, we would have experienced a brutal massacre in our towns. Let me also thank the intelligence community and all its branches, those people who never shut an eye, thereby allowing us to sleep soundly.

The second response to terrorism is in the form of political activity: in transmitting the messages and making declarations directed at Jordan. In view of the activity of the terrorist organizations and the transfer of the terrorist commands to Jordan, it may be too premature to assess the effectiveness of the Israeli warnings, whether public or indirect, whether in word or deed. But I believe there are preliminary signs that these warnings have fallen on responsive ears. I would not be surprised to hear that the terrorist den occupied by the PLO in Jordan will begin to decrease, and will be closed. The possibility also exists that other Arab countries which have absorbed terrorists after the war in Lebanon will take firmer action to limit the terrorist presence on their soil.

The third answer is increasing the activity of the intelligence corps in locating, uncovering, sabotaging, and capturing terrorists. Since the IDF evacuation from Lebanon, the security forces have increased their presence in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza. This renewed activity takes time, and there are no shortcuts. Nevertheless, the members of the intelligence community, led by the Sin Bet, have already scored some rather impressive successes. Recently the squads of killers of the couple in the Massu'a forest near Bet Shemesh, and of the couple killed on the slopes of the Gilboa', the couple that traveled in the Jerusalem hills, and those killed in Ramallah and Gaza, were either killed or captured. But just as importantly, if not more so, it is necessary to capture the terrorists before they pull the trigger, before they stab with the knife. These foiling operations have not been given major headlines, but they are the real success stories.

Since April 1984 the security forces have uncovered more than 300 terrorist squads, which carried out approximately 350 different attacks in the past 2 years. Thousands of hostile terrorist suspects have been interrogated. And even if not all of them have already been tried, with your permission ladies and gentlemen, let me once again congratulate the security forces.

The fourth answer has always been to take preemptive action against instigators who preach hostile terrorist activity. It is important that we remember and remind ourselves that hundreds of thousands of people who do not love us too much and are not friendly or generous toward us live and operate in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza. At the same time, they are not partners in terrorism. Our policy both against terrorists and agitators must take into consideration also this population, which does not cooperate with terrorism. When we strike, this must be aimed directly at the specific targets, the perpetrators, the organizers, the accomplices, the instigators, but not all the others. Haphazard and ill-considered activity might sweep thousands more into the circle of terrorism, and we do not want this.

As part of the preemptive activity, we have instituted a heavy-handed policy against the instigators and have begun implementing harsher penal measures. Thus, 3 inciters have been deported to Jordan, 88 instigators have been placed under administrative detention, we have shut down the Al-Najah University in Nabulus for 2 months, a newspaper and a news agency were closed, we banned the distribution and publication of a weekly for 2 weeks, [indistinct heckling from the floor] and we issued approximately 15 limiting orders [tzavey hagbala] preventing students, lecturers, and instigators from entering the universities. We made it clear to the hostile elements in the area that we will not accept incitement or violations of the public order, whether of minor or major scope.

As for the interjection, I believe this contributes to the quality of life for most of the population, too.

It is my impression that the type of activity I have just mentioned has already shown some results. This year, for instance, compared to many past years, no political elements were invited to the graduation ceremonies at some universities, and no politically provocative speeches were delivered. I believe this is merely the beginning.

The fifth response to terrorism was to step up the military and police presence in the territories. Soldiers from the IDF, the Border Police, and the Israel Police have been bearing the brunt of security, which is dreary and cumbersome. They are administering their duties effectively and responsibly while maintaining the norms and standards of conduct which prevail in the IDF. It is true that occasionally there were very few deviations from this code, which have received the proper handling, and will continue to be treated as warranted in the future, too. According to developments, we decrease that presence, but we will again increase it if necessary.

The sixth answer to terrorism is to attack the terrorist organizations' decision-making centers, such as the raid on the PLO command in Tunisia. I recommended to my colleagues in the Cabinet to take this action among other things, beyond hitting this center of terrorism, also because it served as a clear signal to all the terrorist organizations that terrorists will not be immune anywhere.

As defense minister, I wish to admit that it is difficult for me to guarantee absolutely every Israeli's life anywhere, at any time, in Israel and outside it. But we will make sure we do everything in our power to limit the attacks and punish those who strike at us, and their commanders, even if they are hidden far away. Indeed, the Air Force has done a wonderful job and has proven that its arm reaches far, that it will find the terrorists wherever they may be. It was activated, and will be activated in the future too, and not only the Air Force will be activated if terrorism continues.

Since April, 91 terrorists, including those in Tunisia but not those along the Lebanese border, have been killed, 60 have been injured, and 43 have been captured. During that period, the terrorists murdered 18 Israeli civilians in Israel and outside it. In this sad toll I also include the three people murdered in Larnaca, the two killed in Barcelona, and the murder of the Israeli diplomat in Cairo. This number does not, however, include the seven civilians who were so brutally killed in the Sinai.

The effective operations of the security forces in sealing the borders, limiting the number of attacks, and sabotaging the transfer of means of warfare inside the territories, have made the terrorist organizations' job much more difficult; they were forced to select alternative and more poorly defendeo arenas and to choose other modes of warfare. Thanks to the sealed border, the activity has been transferred to places outside Israel; here and there there have been attempts to carry out attacks by sea on selected targets that were not necessarily Israeli, too, such as the hijacking of the Italian liner. However, the objective remains the same: to strike at Israelis, and if there are none, to attack Jews.

The security forces, which have largely succeeded in the transfer of the means of warfare into Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza, have forced the terrorists to seek ways to obtain means of warfare, which they have been doing by way of stealing of purchasing arms from Israelis. Let me point out that a large part of the terrorists' most recent killings, such as the murder at Cremisan, on the slopes of the Gilboa', at Massu'a forest, on the outskirts of Betar, and in Ramallah, were carried out with weapons stolen from either the IDF or Israeli civilians. Let us not forget that the squad that was recently liquidated had weapons that were stolen from Israelis. The IDF is currently examining itself vis-a-vis this problem, and all the citizens of Israel must be more careful in guarding their arms in order to prevent them from falling into the hands of murderers who, lacking other means, do not hesitate to again return to attacking with knives, screwdrivers, and axes. I deeply regret that there have also been cases in which Israelis were tempted to sell arms to hostile elements either directly or indirectly.

The war, in which we use every method available, has begun to yield certain fruits. We are aware of the change in the PLO's structure as a result of our operations and the raid on their headquarters in Tunisia, and of their exercising greater caution and spreading out their bases. We know that they have been changing addresses and moving their offices. We also realize that the Arab leaders who have been providing shelter to the terrorists in their countries have been struck with fear. Furthermore, we watch with concern the support given to terrorists by Arab countries. Let me add with deep sorrow that I very carefully noticed the distinction drawn by King Husayn in his UN address between terrorism perpetrated by elements outside Israeli territory, even if it is carried out against Israel or other targets, which he condemned, and terrorism which is organized from inside the territories, which he termed something I cannot repeat. I believe it would be advisable for Husayn to reassess this distinction, which was expressed in his UN speech. [live relay ends]

MK Says Reports of USSR Policy Change 'Premature'

TA211244 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 21 Oct 85 p 3

[Report by Yesha'yahu Avi'am]

[Text] "The reports of a change in Soviet policy toward Jews asking to emigrate to Israel are premature, unnecessary, and exaggerated." This was said yesterday by Knesset Member [MK] David Liba'i. Professor Liba'i and MK's Victor Shemtov and Tawfiq Tubi were invited to the Soviet Union by the "Committee for Peace."

"The Soviets are most interested in the success of the disarmament talks between Gorbachev and Reagan, and are also interested in participating in an international conference on peace in the Middle East," Prof Liba'i said. "They are sensitive not only to their interests, but also to their honor. They expect Israel not to dictate conditions to them, but rather to create an atmosphere of relieved tension that would enable a practical dialogue."

MK Liba'i raised the issue of Soviet Jewry during his talks with his hosts. The deputy chairman of the Committee for Peace reacted immediately by saying that this was an example of interference in the Soviet Union's internal affairs.

Liba'i said that another member of the Soviet committee, Konstantin (Guyanrov), the political commentator of *IZVESTIYA*, stressed that the Soviet Union had not objected in the past and will not object now to the reuniting of families. However, this must be done while preserving the country's interests. The Soviets believe that the majority of Jews requesting to emigrate to Israel reach the United States and strengthen that country's security potential.

Liba'i's conclusion: There is room for reserved optimism regarding the Jewish issue; however, we must understand that every one-sided report from Jewish sources about Soviet intentions only causes harm.

Dr Liba'i refused to say whether he had held any private meetings on this matter, noting that the Soviets claim that it is impossible to make practical contact with Israel on any issue because everything is loaded and used for personal or partisan publicity. "The Soviets' conclusion from the leaks is that we want to sabotage any chance of reaching an understanding."

In talks with the delegation members, the Soviets emphasized that claims about anti-Semitic propaganda in the Soviet Union are groundless. They said that the Jews, who make up approximately 0.5 percent of the population in the Soviet Union, constitute 10-20 percent of those people active in science, culture, and other spheres.

Fabius: Nuclear Reactor Deal Still Being Examined

TA211056 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 21 Oct 85 p 1

["Exclusive" report by France-based correspondent Gid'on Kuts]

[Excerpt] Paris — "France will support any initiative in the Middle East that will promote peace in the region." This was said by French Premier Laurent Fabius at an official dinner given by the umbrella council of Jewish organizations in France.

In a talk with *DAVAR*, Fabius said that France determinedly adheres to its principles: namely, Israel's right to exist within safe and recognized borders and the right of the Palestinian people to their own homeland and institutions. As for the nuclear reactors deal with Israel, he said that the matter is still being "examined." The French premier also again condemned the hijacking of the *Archille Lauro* and the Air Force raid on Tunis.

Ivory Coast, Cameroon, Togo Apparently Want Ties

TA211157 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 21 Oct 85 p 3

[Report by New York-based correspondent Hana Ish Horowitz]

[Text] New York — Ivory Coast President Houphouet-Boigny told a special Israeli emissary, who was sent by the prime minister to discuss the matter of a possible resumption of bilateral diplomatic relations, that he would consider the matter, and that before making the resumption of relations public, he would inform two other African countries — which had asked his advice on this issue — of his intention.

Political circles believe that reference is to resuming relations before the year is up, and that the other two countries are Togo and Cameroon. The *'AL HAMISHMAR* correspondent learned this from authorized sources. It was also learned that the emissary is apparently Edgar Bronfman, president of the World Jewish Congress.

Approximately 2 weeks ago, during a ruling Ivory Coast party conference, President Houphouet-Boigny declared that the Arab world had disappointed the African countries, and that the severing of relations with Israel had been a mistake. When asked why he had not renewed relations with Israel if that was the case, he replied that Israel had not requested this of him.

As a result of these remarks, the special envoy was sent to the Ivory Coast. Despite the severing of diplomatic relations in 1973,Israel has a significant economic presence in the Ivory Coast. Israel is also economically active in Cameroon and Togo.

Cameroon President Biya recently said that he would like to renew relations with Israel but does not want to act alone.

Increased Incidents Between UNIFIL, ASL Reported

TA220735 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 22 Oct 85 p 2

[Report by Menahem Horowitz]

[Excerpt] Over the past few days the incidents between UNIFIL troops and soldiers from the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] have increased. Most of the incidents involve Irish and Norwegian soldiers, particularly in the central sector of Lebanon. This has been reported by the UN force headquarters in southern Lebanon.

Shamir Holds Talks With Italy's Andreotti

For Rome coverage of the meeting between Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti and Yitzhaq Shamir in Luxembourg, see the Italy and Vatican City section of the 22 October Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

OAU Urges South Africans To Avenge Moloise 'Murder'

EA181723 Dakar PANA in English 1555 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, 18 Oct (PANA): The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) today called on the oppressed people of South Africa to intensify their ongoing struggle against the criminal regime not only to avenge the judicial murder of Benjamin Moloise, but also to ensure that he was not executed in vain. In a press release, issued in Addis Ababa today, the OAU said that those responsible for such heinous crimes cannot remain unpunished. [Words indistinct] classical example of insensitivity to international opinion and total disregard of the wider appeals addressed to it for clemency, the racist South African regime went ahead and executed the South African patriot, Benjamin Moloise.

"The Organisation of African Unity can only state, at this sad moment, that the latest act of the heinous regime is but a clear indication served to its foes and friends that it will uphold its odious policy of apartheid and that in spite of its callous pronouncements it is determined not to make any real changes. [Words indistinct] Organisation of African Unity the racist Pretoria regime for its latest act and calls on the international community to ponder very seriously on the measures that shoudl be taken to eliminate apartheid."

ALGERIA

Messaadia Receives Hungary's Szuros, USSR Envoy

LD211321 Algiers APS in English 1006 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Algiers, 21 Oct 85 (APS) — The head of the FLN party C.C. Permanent Secretariat Mohamed Cherif Messaadia audienced here Sunday visiting hungarian delegation led by Matyas Szuros secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Labor Party Central Committee in charge of external relations. The two sides examined friendly relations between the two parties and means likely to develop exchanges between mass organizations in both countries.

Moreover, Mr Messaadia also audienced the Soviet ambassador to Algeria, Vasiliy Taratutu.

The talks were centered on relations between the FLN party and the Soviet Communist Party.

Ibrahimi Receives Tunisian Minister; Accord Signed

LD212113 Algiers Domestic Service in French
1830 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] A joint Algerian-Tunisian commission meeting in Algiers has signed a draft agreement that primarily concerns the joint production and free dissemination of books between the two countries, as well as the importation of foreign books and graphics and the establishment of joint businesses for [words indistinct] and distribution. The Tunisian minister of culture, who is in our capital, has been received by the minister of foreign affairs, Dr Taleb Ibrahimi. The Tunisian minister also been received by Minister of Interior M'hamed Yala.

LIBYA

Rome Paper Interviews Libyan Intelligence Chief

PM210942 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 16 Oct 85 p 14

[Interview with Yunis Abu Al-Qasim, secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Security, by Magdi Allam in Rome; date not given]

[Excerpts] Rome — "This is the first interview I have given in my whole life." It was with this remark that Libyan secret service chief Yunes Abu al-Qasim introduced our lengthy conversation, lasting 2 and 1/2 hours, on the veranda of Ambassador 'Abd al-Rahman's office overlooking the park inside the grounds of the Jamahiriyah People's Bureau on Via Nomentana.

[Allam] The Egyptian press has said that you and your assistant, 'Abd al-Rahman al-Shibi, escaped to West Germany and requested political asylum. What is the truth?

[Al-Qasim] It is entirely untrue that Al-Shibi and I fled to West Germany; there is no justification for such a claim. Al-Shibi is at present in Tripoli, where he is carrying on his work as normal. He was indeed on a mission in West Germany for a limited period, and then he returned home. As you can see, I am here in the company of Ambassador Shalgam. I was surprised by these reports. Just imagine: Even in Tripoli friends of mine telephoned my home to ask what had happened to me....

[Allam] Have you been to West Germany?

[Al-Qasim] Yes, I too was in West Germany until mid-August for medical treatment; then I returned to the Jamahiriyah. It was a vacation for health reasons paid for by the Libyan authorities on Al-Qadhdhafi's orders.

[Allam] What is the reason for your present visit to Italy? Do you come here often?

[Al-Qasim] I come to Italy occasionally and this time I have come here to continue my medical treatment. It is natural for me to come to Italy, because I am in charge of cooperation with the Italian secret services.

[Allam] What is the nature of your relations with the Italian secret services and how long have you been personnaly in charge of them?

[Al-Qasim] Obviously relations between the Libyan and Italian secret services go back a long way and I personally took charge of them in 1979. These relations aim at coordination on security matters of mutual interest.

[Allam] These relations seem to be particularly intensive, special, I would say. In 1970 Miceli's Defense Intelligence Service [SID] halted in Tieste a ship loaded with weapons and explosives bound for Tripoli; in 1980 Santovito's Military Intelligence and Security Service uncovered plans for a rising at Derna baracks; and furthermore the first substantial supplies of Italian weapons to Libya took place via the SID. Are you grateful to the Italian secret services and does this cooperation continue today?

[Al-Qasim] I prefer not to enter into details. There is indeed intensive cooperation between the two countries' secret services; there is an exchange of information about Libyan and Italian citizens who create problems in the two countries; there is an atmosphere of mutual trust. These relations are explained by the two countries' desire to promote relations of friendship and cooperation.

[Allam] Is it true that Al-Qadhdhafi has visited Italy incognito several times?

[Al-Qasim] No, Al-Qadhdhafi has never been to Italy.

[Allam] How is Al-Qadhdhafi? Last year there were rumors that he was suffering from leukemia and a strange eye ailment; he was also said to be a heavy user of psychotropic drugs and stimulants....

[Al-Qasim] I am one of the people who, because of their job, are able to see Al-Qadhdhafi at any time. Well, I have never seen him ill; he enjoys excellent health; he does not use any special drugs and appears in public all the time.

[Allam] According to information supplied by U.S. and Egyptian secret services, there have been at least a dozen attempts to assassinate Al-Qadhdhafi or to mount a coup d'etat. How many such attemts have there really been?

[Al-Qasim] These reports are ridiculous. There have been no attempted coups and no attempts on Al-Qadhahafi's life, apart from the attack mounted in May 1984 by a group of "unleahsed hounds," which was quelled (the attempt to attack Al-Qadhdhafi's headquarters at Tripoli's Bab Al-Aziziya barracks — *LA REPUBBLICA* editor's note).

[Allam] It is said that Al-Qadhdhafi has entrusted his security to an organization within the Soviet secret services under orders from General Mikhail Bakov, while other sources maintain that this task is performed by the East Germans. Is this true?

[Al-Qasim] What you say is the fruit of pure fantasy. They wrote once that I was trained in East Germany, whereas in fact I have never been to that country. Al-Qadhdhafi does not need the protection of any foreign state; his security is entrusted to a Libyan company which includes no foreigners. I assure you that there are no Russians, East Germans, or Koreans in the Libyan security bodies.

[Allam] Exiled Libyan oppositionists have footholds within Libya. Which foreign state grants them the most support?

[Al-Qasim] What you call the opposition has no support or bases in Libya. They are mercenaries paid by the CIA who in the past were resident in London but who have now moved to Iraq. Many of their relatives have rejected them to the extent of contacting the Libyan authorities requesting authorization to eliminate them abroad, but we have not considered this necessary: They do not constitute a threat. Apart from the CIA and Iraq, they are backed by Egypt.

[Allam] Am I to infer that the Libyan exiles assassinated in Italy and Europe were the victims of crimes which you authorized?

[Al-Qasim] I would have preferred not to answer that question. You see, the revolutionary committees are composed of highly ideologized youngsters: They are fanatics. The Libyans whom they eliminated had stolen property of the people, fled abroad, and refused to return home to settle their status.

[Allam] The United States believes that there is an international terrorist organization steered by the USSR and comprising Libya, Syria, Iran, Cuba, and North Korea. What do you have to say about that?

[Al-Qasim] They are unfounded claims. We have no ideological ties with the USSR, only trade and friendly relations. Our ideologies are in total contrast. The United States says that Libya supports terrorism but it draws no distinction between terrorism and the people's struggle for their independence. There is no terrorist base in Libya, but we do support the PLO, the South West Africa People's Organization, and the IRA. We have no relations with Basque Homeland and Liberty, however.

[Allam] The international press said Abu Nidal [Sabri al-Banna] was dead, but he reappeared again in Libya recently. Do you consider him a terrorist or a revolutionary?

[Al-Qasim] Personally, I do not know Abu Nidal. I know he was living in Iran; it is probable that he came to Libya within the context of the efforts undertaken by Al-Qadhdhafi to reunify the Palestinian factions.

[Allam] What about Carlos: Are you in a position to confirm or deny that he is resident in Libya?

[Al-Qasim] I met Carlos personally in 1975 when the aircraft carrying the OPEC oil ministers landed in Tripoli. It was I who negotiated with him the release of the Libyan and Algerian ministers. But that was the only time Carlos set foot in Libya. It is untrue that he lives here and owns a house given to him by Al-Qadhdhafi.

[Allam] How do you personally judge Carlos?

[Al-Qasim] He is a criminal.

[Allam] In Europe and the Middle East your diplomats are the targets of Shi'ite Lebanese terrorists aiming to avenge the disappearance of Imam Musa Sadr. Are you worried by that threat? What interpretation do you place on Musa Sadr's disappearance?

[Al-Qasim] You did well to ask me this question, because I personally have carried out an inquiry. Musa Sadr was invited to Libya (in August 1978) to attend the celebration of the revolution. On his arrival in Tripoli he demanded to be treated on a par with a head of state and thus to be seated next to Al-Qadhdhafi on the rostrum of honor. When the protocol officials explained to him that no places were reserved for chiefs of state he got angry and decided to leave the country. In my inquiries I documented all Musa Sadr's movements from the moment he arrived in Libya until he alighted at Fiumicino Airport, and it was on the basis of these investigations that the Italian judicial authorities decided to revise their own inquiries. Judge Sica himself came to Libya, where he conducted his investigations in complete freedom, and I believe he returned to Italy convinced of the correctness of Libya's theory. We believe that Musa Sadr disappeared in Italy. The Lebanese Shi'ites' story is entirely unfounded. We were not hostile toward Musa Sadr. There are no grounds that could have induced us to kidnap or kill him. How is it conceivable that we could have first invited him here, then killed him?

[Allam] So who might have wanted to eliminate him?

[Al-Qasim] When someone disappears for unknown reasons all possible hypotheses must be formulated. We know that Musa Sadr had been an agent of Savak (The Iranian secret service at the time of the shah) and that he subsequently left following disagreements; we know that after his expulsion from Iran he was hunted by that country's secret services. Last, there is another hypothesis: Southern Lebanon, where Musa Sadr used to live, is rich in hashish, which could explain the power and wealth he accumulated within a short space of time — so he could have been eliminated within the context of the war between drug pushers.

Issues Discussed on Al-Qadhdhafi Moscow Visit Cited

GF181802 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 17 Oct 85 pp 1, 17

[Text] Well-informed Arab diplomatic sources have told *AL-QABAS* the ins and outs of the visit of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to the Soviet Union, which revealed differences between the two countries on a number of points. This visit resulted in the Libyan leader's acquisition of an official commitment from Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to provide all the necessary aid to Libya in the face of any possible U.S. or Israeli threats or aggression against Libyan territories.

The visit of Al-Qadhdhafi to the Soviet Union — the first to Moscow since 1981 — took place from 10 to 14 October. The first point of difference pertains to the friendship and cooperation agreement between the two countries. *AL-QABAS* learned in this regard that Al-Qadhdhafi informed the Soviet officials prior to his departure to Moscow last week that he would not sign a friendship and cooperation agreement with the Soviet Union. Al-Qadhdhafi told the Soviet officials that he is opposed to signing any treaty or alliance agreement except with Arab countries. This, in his belief, does not belittle Libya's appreciation of the Soviet Union and of its position toward the Arab issues. Well-informed Arab sources told *AL-QABAS* that Al-Qadhdhafi had refused to visit the Soviet Union for the past 4 years due to the insistence of former Soviet leaders to sign a friendship and cooperation agreement. These sources pointed out that a major crisis was about to take place in 1983 when the Soviet leader at that time, Yuriy Andropov, insisted during his meeting with Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, the second man in Libya, on the need to hastily settle Libya's military debts to the Soviet Union, which were estimated at $ 5 billion, or sign a long-term friendship and cooperation agreement between the two countries. Andropov threatened to suspend shipments of weapons to Libya if the Libyan leader did not accept this request. Jallud returned to Libya and informed Al-Qadhdhafi, who refused to sign such an agreement regardless of the consequences. Andropov retracted his pressures and invited the Libyan leader to visit Moscow, but Al-Qadhdhafi refrained from accepting the invitation.

That is why when Gorbachev invited Al-Qadhdhafi to visit the Soviet Union, Col al-Qadhdhafi was keen to inform the Soviet leader in advance that he does not intend to sign such an agreement. He wished that the Soviet officials would not insist on this issue during his visit. Gorbachev accepted Al-Qadhdhafi's proposal. The two sides only signed a cooperation program valid until the year 2000. This covers the economic, trade, scientific, and technical fields.

The second point of difference deals with Israel and the peace negotiations. *AL-QABAS* learned that Al-Qadhdhafi rejected a persistent Soviet request that calls for supporting the idea of the convocation of an international conference with the participation of all the sides concerned with the Arab-Israeli dispute so that during this conference peace and a just and durable solution for the dispute can be hammered out. It was clear from the atmosphere of the Libyan-Soviet talks that the Soviet officials were keen to reach a peaceful solution to the dispute and to open channels of dialogue and contact with Israel in order to change its intransigent positions. Al-Qadhdhafi expressed his doubts over the success of any peace negotiations with Israel. He openly called for the extirpation of the Jewish state. This matter was opposed by the Soviet officials who were keen to delete any reference to this point in their information media. The Soviets wanted to include in the joint communique — issued on the Al-Qadhdhafi talks — a reference to the international conference, but the Libyan leader refused this. The final communique was thus issued without any reference to the Soviet initiative calling for the convocation of an international conference to solve the Arab-Israeli dispute.

The third point of difference pertains to Egypt. It is true that the views of the two sides were identical with regard to the need to denounce the Camp David Accords, the Reagan initiative, and all other unilateral deals in the Middle East, which are regarded a violation of Arab unanimity. But these talks also proved that Moscow and Tripoli are not in full agreement on the position toward Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and his regime. The Soviet officials are keen to strengthen dialogue and contacts with the Mubarak regime because they believe that there is hope in driving this regime away from the Camp David line, particularly as a result of the mistakes committed by the Reagan administration in the region. They also believe that they cannot neglect Egypt and close the door on it, because this will make it more attached to U.S. policy. The Soviet officials also believe that Mubarak is different from Anwar al-Sadat and that he is neither charged with nor totally associated with the U.S. strategy in the Middle East, as was the late president.

Col al-Qadhdhafi, on the other hand, believes that Mubarak has not responded in effect to any Arab or international efforts to get away from Camp David or to abandon this line. Al-Qadhdhafi also does not pin great hopes on the possibility of the return of this regime to its Arab awareness and to the Arab rank. This is why Al-Qadhdhafi envisions any Arab or Soviet support to the current Egyptian regime as helping to strengthen this regime and to encourage it to remain in the Camp David line.

The fourth point of difference deals with the Iraq-Iran war. *AL-QABAS* learned that Soviet officials informed Al-Qadhdhafi of their opposition to dispatching sophisticated weapons to Iran, believing that such a step will encourage Iranian officials to turn down peace initiatives. The Soviet officials also criticized the Iranian leadership's refusal to respond positively to the various peace initiatives that have been launched by many Arab, Islamic, and international sides. Al-Qadhdhafi told the Soviets that he takes advantage of every opportunity to encourage the Iranians to terminate the war. But he emphasized at the same time that Libya cannot abandon the Iranian revolution since it regards this revolution as a gain for the powers opposed to the United States and to its policies in the Middle East. The final Libyan-Soviet statement accentuated the efforts being exerted to settle the Iraq-Iran dispute through peaceful channels without blaming a particular side for turning down peace efforts.

The situation in the Arab Maghreb region also occupied an important part of the talks Al-Qadhdhafi held in Moscow. *AL-QABAS* learned that in this regard, the Soviet officials were keen to prevent the occurrence of any military explosion between Libya and Tunisia or between Libya and Algeria. They alsg view the U.S.-Algerian rapprochement with extreme concern. But they are keen at the same time not to sever bridges and relations with the current Algerian leadership. The most important point in this regard could be Al-Qadhdhafi's acquisition of an official commitment that guarantees all the political, diplomatic, and military aid to Libya that may be needed in the wake of any threat or foreign aggression, whether this be by the United States or Israel. Arab diplomatic sources do not rule out the possibility that Gorbachev may raise this issue with President Reagan during the summit meeting that will be held between the two leaders in Geneva on 19 and 20 November.

MOROCCO

Equatorial Guinea's Nguema Arrives for Talks

AB181204 Paris AFP in French 1005 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Rabat, 18 Oct (AFP) — Mr Teodoro Obiang Nguema, the president of Equatorial Guinea, arrived in Rabat on Thursday afternoon for a short visit to Morocco. The duration of the visit was not specified. The Equatorial Guinean head of state, who is to hold talks with King Hassan II, is to leave the Moroccan capital later for New York to participate in the deliberations of the 40th session of the United Nations General Assembly.

SUDAN

Siwar al-Dhahab Address on October Anniversary

JN211104 Khartoum SUNA in English 1040 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Khartoum, Oct 21 (SUNA) — Transitional Military Council TMC Chairman and Commander in Chief of the People's Armed Forces, Gen. Siwar al-Dhahab, today congratulated the people on the 21st anniversary of the Oct 1964 popular revolution that toppled the then regime of General Ibrahim 'Abbad.

Siwar al-Dhahab said "We are required to lay down the pillars of democracy and to translate into acts freedom and independence in our country."

In his address today to the nation, the TMC chairman said "We should stave up all reasons that led the country to fall under oppression and dictatorship".

"Our country passes through a delicate period, where its economy is collapsing, its public services are deteriorated, its debts are huge, and famine and diseases are sweeping and killing its population" Siwar al-Dhahab said.

The TMC chairman urged all citizens to exert efforts and sacrifices to surmount all difficulties and lay down the pillars of an honourable future.

Siwar Al-Dhahab Praises Role of Armed Forces

JN201451 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1426 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] Khartoum, 20 Oct (SUNA) — Transitional Military Council [TMC] Chairman General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab has praised the People's Armed Forces' role in preserving the citizens' security and safety. He referred to the democracy that the country will adopt as a future policy, noting that the TMC will hand power over to the people by establishing the first constituent assembly.

Gen Siwar al-Dhahab, who was speaking during a visit to the Jabal al-Awliya' area this morning, reviewed the current economic situation and the dimensions of famine, stressing that the country will overcome this grave situation throughcareful study and the assistance that brothers have extended to Sudan. He stressed that the basic mission of the TMC and Council of Ministers is to support the national conference on solving the problem of the south.

Gen Siwar al-Dhahab inspected performance, training, camps, and services in the area.

Siwar al-Dhahab on Egypt Visit, Current Issues

NC200907 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0710 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 20 Oct (MENA) — General Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council [TMC] in Sudan, has emphasized that his major concern in his first visit to Egypt, which begins next Saturday, is to discuss the aspirations of the people of the Nile valley for a better future.

In an interview with *ROSE AL-YUSUF* magazine for its edition of tomorrow, Monday, Gen Siwar al-Dhahab noted that once the road projects linking the two countires are completed, several practical steps needed to strengthen the eternal ties between the two people can be realized.

Asked about his country's relationship with the United States, Gen Siwar al-Dhahab said it was good. He described Sudanese-Soviet relations as improving.

Regarding the nature of the Sudanese-Ethiopian relationship at present, Gen Siwar al-Dhahab said that he had sent an official TMC delegation to Ethiopia, and that Sudan had fulfilled all its commitments with Ethiopian President Mengistu and his government. Gen Siwar al-Dhahab said he hoped that Ethiopia would respond to Sudanese initiatives and fulfill its obligations.

Gen Siwar al-Dhahab once again pledged that the TMC will hand over authority to civilians at the end of the transitional period. He noted that if the military situation in the south continues to escalate, the elections will be held in the areas not subject to the military mutiny in the south. He added that this will go on until rebel leader John Garang is convinced that peace is possible. Elections will then be held in these areas and the people in the south will be fully represented in the next parliament.

Asked about the Sudanese People's Army in southern Sudan, Gen Siwar al-Dhahab emphasized that the situation was very reassuring. He added that there are no longer any besieged troops or cities.

Regarding the scope and seriousness of the recent racist conspiracy by rebel leader Colonel John Garang's troops against Khartoum, Gen Siwar al-Dhahab said that the reports on the conspiracy were much less than factual. He added that Garang threatened to take the fighting to the capital. Gen Siwar al-Dhahab noted that he did not believe the threat at first. He added: After Garang rejected all the regime's sincere initiatives to talk about the problem in the south, we started to evaluate the situation and went on the alert. He added: Were it not for this alert, which came at the right time, Sudan would have been plunged into incredible chaos, foreign intervention, and racist conflicts.

Asked about the areas hit by drought and desertification, Gen Siwar al-Dhahab emphasized that the situation now is much better due to the flow of relief aid from Arab brothers, friendly countries, and international organizations. He noted that the amount of rain this year is a good omen of rich harvests. He added that this good omen prompted Sudan to bring thousands of evacuees back to their villages.

'High-Ranking' Military Delegation To Visit PRC

JN211149 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1110 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Khartoum, 21 Oct (SUNA) — Lieutenant General Muhammad Tawfiq Khalil, Transitional Military Council member and chief of staff, will lead a high-ranking military delegation consisting of a number of unit commanders on an official 5-day visit to the PRC within the next few days.

Lt Gen Khalil, who announced this in a statement to *AL-AYAM* newspaper published today, added that the visit comes within the framework of military cooperation [word indistinct] between the two countries. His excellency said that during the visit negotiations will take place regarding supplying Sudan with all its military needs, such as armament and spare parts. He added that discussions will cover military training, in order to benefit from Chinese experience in this field. The visit will also include field visits to various arms factories in the PRC.

Sudan Liberation Front Praises Garang Cease-Fire

JN211055 Khartoum SUNA in English 1030 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Khartoum, Safar 6 Oct 21 (SUNA) — The Sudan Liberation Front [SLF] has appreciated the ceasefire declared by John Garang Saturday and called for escalating the preparations for the National Conference on the south.

Speaking to SUNA, SLF Chairman 'Uthman Ibrahim al-Tawil yesterday called upon his [Garang's] soldiers to give safe conduct for trains, steamers and airplanes carrying consumer goods to the south and said all concerned circles should observe the Sudanese People's quest for a peaceful life.

Paper Says Numayri Bound for Asylum in Pakistan

GF191859 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 18 Oct 85 p 1

[Exclusive report from Washington]

[Text] *AL-SIYASAH* learned late last night that ousted Marshal Ja'far Numayri has been in Turkey for the past 2 days and is on his way to Pakistan, scheduled to arrive there in the middle of next week.

Numayri is accompanied by his wife; Mustafa Kamil 'Isa, his private doctor; 'Azz al-Din, former chairman of the National People's Assembly; Muhammad Mahjub Sulayman, his press adviser; retired Major Abu al-Qasim Hashim, former member of the Revolutionary Command Council; and 'Abd al-Fatah Babtut, former Sudanese ambassador to Kuwait.

During telephone exchange with the *AL-SIYASAH* office in Washington the sources affirmed that Pakistan has agreed to grant political asylum to Numayri and that his temporary stay in Turkey is only procedural until security arrangements related to his residence are completed.

It should be mentioned that those accompanying Numayri are officially wanted by the Sudanese authorities.

TUNISIA

Prime Minister Interviewed on Raid, U.S. Ties

GF211544 London AL-MAJALIS in Arabic 19 Oct 85 pp 27-29

["Text" of interview with Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali to *AL-MAJALIS* correspondent Lutfi al-Hanashi at the government house in Tunis "3 days after" the Israeli raid on the PLO offices]

[Text] Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali is a unique man. He has many talents. Apart from being an experienced politician because he has held many political positions, such as minister of culture and information, he simultaneously gives some time to culture and literature through his many contributions toward enriching Arab culture. The monthly cultural magazine, *AL-FIKR*, which he created 30 years ago and of which he served as editor-in-chief, has been playing a vanguard role in spreading the creative cultural awareness among the Tunisian people and abroad. Until a short time ago he occupied the post of vice chairman of the International Olympic Committee: He made good efforts in Arab and international sports before politics took him away from this area when he became prime minister in 1979, a position which he still occupies.

For the first time, *AL-MAJALIS* has interviewed Mohamed Mzali. The interview was conducted at the government house in Tunis 3 days after the brutal Israeli raid against the PLO headquarters in that peaceful country, which is defending our pan-Arab causes with awareness, insight, and impeccable sincere national feelings. Our interview with him was multifaceted and Mzali's characteristics as a man of thought, dialogue, and full awareness of our Arab nation's main problems and ills were demonstrated. Our first question was about the complications of the criminal Israeli act on Tunis. He said:

It was a brutal raid and a blatant treason by the Zionist entity against Tunisia, a peaceful country that is devoting all efforts to development and has been faithful to its choices and its duty toward solidarity with its brothers. It has also been faithful in its support for all peoples struggling for independence, such as the Palestinian people and the South African people, who are struggling against apartheid. The treacherous Israel military strike was directed at Hammam al-Shatt, in Tunis' southern suburbs. It was concentrated on Palestinian civilian installations, which were destroyed by the destructive raiding aircraft. The raid killed many Palestinian civilians and Tunisian citizens. More than 50 from both peoples were martyred and about 100 were injured. Tunisia contacted fraternal and friendly countries, particularly permanent Security Council members, explaining that, contrary to the Israel authorities' claims, the housing complex that was the target of the overt Zionist aggression lies in a populated living area occupied by three Tunisian families and only a few Palestinian civilians who left Lebanon following the Israeli invasion.

The Tunisian Government made its voice loud and strongly denounced this official act of terrorism — made by a UN member country in violation of the UN Charter — because it constitutes a serious precedent, which should be strongly repelled so that the law of the jungle and the principle of survival of the fittest without repulsion would not become the basis of relations among countries.

We are satisfied with the Security Council resolution, which unanimously and openly condemned this aggression. This is a big diplomatic gain for the Arabs — the first in a long time. This is an indication of the good reputation Tunisia enjoys. Of course, we will not forget the stand by our Arab brothers and friends with us in this plight.

Our view after this experience is that we should hold fast against Zionist terrorism: We hope — indeed, we call on the Arab countries to rise above their minor differences and know very well who is the real enemy. It is Israel. We should also pause to study the stand by the United States, which its spokesman did not hesitate in describing as support for the operation. Had the United States used the veto in the Security Council — as it was expected — we would have reviewed our policy toward it.

[Al-Hanashi] But Tunisia's official reaction to the hostile U.S. stand biased to Israel in its aggression on Tunisia was not commensurate with the U.S impudence.

[Mohamed Mzali] In fact, President Habib Bourguiba summoned the U.S. ambassador to Tunisia and asked him to inform President Reagan and the U.S. Government of the need to review its stand on the aggression. All indications showed that the United States was going to use the veto during the Security Council's debate of Tunisia's complaint; the President warned the ambassador against the negative results of such a stand. We were serious in taking a more advanced and more hard-line stand in order to face the U.S. collusion with Israel.

[Al-Hanashi] It is known that Tunisia's declared defense policy in defending its territory is to depend on military support given from its friends — the United States and France. However, the recent U.S. stand was disappointing to the government. Will this make you review Tunisia's defense policy?

[Mzali] In fact, many journalists asked me this question. They believe that Tunisia is relying on the United States. This is wrong, because since our independence in 1956, Tunisia has been relying on itself. At the same time, it has friendship with France, the United States, other European countries, and Africa. Our friendship with the United States is because it extended political, media, and diplomatic aid to us during the national struggle against French colonialism. It also supported our Algerian brothers. In the war to evacuate the Bizerte base, the Americans defended the Tunisian cause in the United Nations and the Security Council. Therefore, our relations are historical and developed. Tunisia does not forget the stand of its friends in times of calamity, and that is why some imagined that the Tunisian decision will be limited by a certain friendship or will be under U.S. duress. This is untrue and against the truth, because Tunisia's foreign policy is based on equal interests, respect for sovereignty, noninterference in others' internal affairs, and adherence to nonalignment. We have balanced relations with countries in the Eastern bloc, with whom we have friendships and joint cooperation agreements, and with countries of the Western bloc. Our relations with all countries are good, particularly with the Nonaligned Movement or what are called Third World countries.

On many occasions and in known stands, great struggler President Habib Bourguiba criticized the United States and spoke about his differences with it on certain points regarding its policy, which is biased toward Israel in the Middle East issue. As a matter of fact, Tunisia relies on itself and hopes that the fraternal Arab countries will be more united so that every Arab country can concentrate its capabilities on development and on defending itself and the Arab nation.

Of course, some Arab countries express their reactions in terms of literal rashness. It is important, in fact, to have studied practical positions based on an objective outlook. Literal rashness does not help, because insults and abuse are the language of weak people and because the credibility of governments lies in action and not in literal violations. Why did Israel attack Tunisia? Because it realizes that Tunisia is a country of seriousness, faith, and credibility and that when it backs the Palestinians it backs them with the full meaning of the word. Some other countries support them just with words and collude with the United States against the Palestinians and strike at them at their places. This is what should be said.

[Al-Hanashi] Tunisia has made a decision to freeze its diplomatic relations with Libya. Do you intend to review your position in light of the Arab mediations aimed at maintaining the unity of the Arab ranks?

[Mzali] We severed our relations with Libya because the cup was spilled, especially after the issue of the letter bombs to Tunisian journalists, which were sent through diplomatic pouches, and after the dismissal of thousands of Tunisian workers after their money and property were confiscated in a way that contradicts the simplest human norms and manners. Consequently, the Tunisian reaction conforms with the oppressiveness of these subversive acts. The question is: Who is responsible for the deterioration of Tunisian-Libyan relations?

[Al-Hanashi] The question currently raised in the Moroccan arena is: How far would the crisis in relations between Tunisa and Libya deepen the gap and consolidate the policy of axes with regard to the Arab-African Union on the one hand and the countries of the fraternity and cooperation treaty on the other?

[Mzali] I personally agree with you on that. There are no axes in the Arab Magreb arena. We are against the policy of axes in our Arab relations. Our good relations with our brothers in the Magreb is proof of that. Moreover, we have been cooperating with Libya in all fields and we signed a number of good agreements with the Libyan Government when Muhammad Rajab al-Zarruq, secretary for the people's committee, visited us in 1984. Hence, we have never called for axes at any time and we have never acted in this direction. On the contrary, we have always been calling for and aspiring to achieve unity of the Arab Magreb.

[Al-Hanashi] That is good, but are you optimistic about the revival of the greater Arab Magreb, especially since the idea of the unity of the Arab Magreb preceded the idea of the GCC by about one-half century during the liberation struggle waged by the Arab Magreb countries?

[Mzali] In fact, the success of the GCC states is due to mutual confidence among the kings and amirs of the Gulf. If there were confidence, good will, and preparedness to sacrifice the individual and regional interests and power possession and to adopt the supreme Arab and national interests, Arab unity and Magreb unity could have been achieved. Hence, these problems which are hindering the achievement of the desired Arab unity are due to a moral crisis created by some Arab leaders, because the peoples are united naturally and practically by virtue of the historical, geographical, and religious considerations, and common Arab destiny.

[Al-Hanashi] You have recently returned from Algeria. What was the outcome of your visit, which was described as historic and an important quantum step toward a unitary integration between Tunisia and Algeria?

[Mzali] My visit to Algeria was of special importance. My brothers in Algeria and I agreed on consolidating and strengthening the excellent and examplery ties of cooperation between our two countries in various fields.

We agreed with our Algerian brothers to turn our belief in a greater Arab Magreb into a tangible reality, and to work together to create the objective conditions that will be conductive to the emergence of such an entity.

As the architects of such a projected unity — a unity that we erect step by step and brick by brick — we must draw lessons from the abortive attempts at unity in the past, and we have to believe that we cannot forge such a unity at the summit level, where ambiguity and fogginess prevail, and then impose it on the broad masses. We must envisage an organic unity that takes into consideration the conditions and pecularities of each country, and our steps toward achieving such unity must be firm with regard to both economic integration and cooperation and the unification of educational, cultural, and youth programs.

We and our Algerian brothers have taken long strides toward economic integration, and a Tunisian-Algerian committee for the development and coordination of trade has been revived.

[Al-Hanashi] Can you tell us about the government's relations with the General Union of Tunisian Workers [UGTT], relations that have been deteriorating recently?

[Mzali] In fact, ever since I assumed office I have contributed a great deal toward restoring the UGTT to its previous normal state and liberating its leadership. I sought to bring about three important wage increases in recent years. Tunisia is now experiencing a crisis that is the result of a difficult global situation, and yet the UGTT is still asking for wage increases. I have not rejected the idea in principle, but [I reject] comprehensive wage increases: They have to be according to a time schedule and awarded to each sector separately and in accordance with our capabilities. The difficulty of implementing the UGTT'S demands notwithstanding, and instead of sitting down and negotiating, Habib Ashour wanted to confront us. However, we did not lose our nerve. During the crisis with Libya, all strata of the Tunisian people rallied around the government in solidarity with the families that have been arbitrarily expelled from Libya, with the exception of the UGTT leaders who insisted on their demands at a time when Tunisia needed the greatest measures of internal security and national unity. The Tunisian public, and even some UGTT leaders, were angered by such a stand.

This is the situation in brief. We will not seek to bring down the UGTT, for it is from us and for us and its presence is necessary. However, we blame some of the union's leaders for taking such inflexible stands and for disregarding the difficult circumstances of the national economy and the crisis imposed on us as a result of the expulsion of 30,000 Tunisian workers and their families from Libya — and the expulsions are continuing.

[Al-Hanashi] Mr Mohamed Mzali, when you first assumed office as prime minister you were a pioneer in your support for the multiparty system. You recognized several opposition parties and you encouraged freedom of the press and the media. How far will you continue in this experiment?

[Mzali] I assure you that I and all the other members of the government, under the leadership of the great struggler, President Habib Bourguiba, are determined to go forward with democracy step by step. Of course we face problems when we come to apply democracy, just as we face problems within the Destourian Socialist Party, but these are human problems and not probs arising from a political view.

Sometimes some newspapers go too far and consequently become subject to the provisions of the law. We stop their publication for a short period and then they are back.

We are taking firm steps to consolidate democracy without entertaining hatreds or having nervous reactions or being too sensitive. Just before you came in I met with Ahmed Mestiri, leader of the Movement of Social Democrats, an opposition party. We are determined to make the democratic experiment in Tunisia successful and strong.

Tunisia Reportedly Asks Algeria To Protect Airspace

GF201756 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 20 Oct 85 p 1

[Text] *AL-ITTIHAD* has learned that Tunisia has officially asked Algeria to protect its airspace in expectation of an Israeli raid similar to the one carried out against Hammam al-Shatt earlier this month.

Arab diplomatic sources told *AL-ITTIHAD* that Algeria began providing a comprehensive protection for Tunisian airspace and Tunisian territorial waters in the Mediterranean in implementation of the brotherhood and cooperation treaty signed between the two countries, and which also includes Mauritania.

The sources said Algeria has sent a military mission to permanently stay in Tunisia to assist in protecting Tunisian airspace.

AL-ITTIHAD has also learned that Mauritanian President Ahmed Ould Taya, who has concluded an official visit to Tunisia, held talks with Tunisian officials on security coordination among Algeria, Tunisia, and Mauritania in preparation for signing a joint defense treaty among them proposed by Algeria.

Spanish Minister Comments on Talks in Tunis

LD192122 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish
1900 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] The Spanish minister of foreign affairs, Francisco Fernandez Ordonez, has almost concluded his visit to Tunisia and will be returning to Madrid tomorrow. Fernandez Ordonez was today received by the old president, Habib Bourguiba. The Tunisian minister of defense has officially been invited to visit to Spain because he is interested in our country's armaments, above all aircraft. Sr Fernandez Ordonez and the delegation accompanying him devoted the afternoon to a sightseeing tour of Carthage. A report on this from our special correspondent in Tunis Francisco Ibanez:

After an audience with President Bourguiba and a working luncheon at the Spanish Embassy attended by three Tunisian ministers — those of foreign affairs, defense, and public works — and the ambassadors of the EEC, Francisco Fernandez Ordonez concluded his visit to Tunisia. The meeting with the PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat could not be held, not because Sr Fernandez Ordonez did not want one nor because of political motives or pressures, he said, but simply because 'Arafat is not in Tunis.

Assessing the results of the visit Sr Fernandez Ordonez once again said that relations between the two countries are excellent and that at their working meetings they discussed all subjects, including Madrid's desire to establish relations with Israel before the end of the current legislative term. the Tunisian Government, he said, is very interested in increasing bilateral cooperation:

[Begin Ordonez recording] [Words indistinct] at all levels they are interested in the Spanish business presence. They want to diversity and what they asking us to do is give them some financial facilities, but of course this [words indistinct]. [end recording]

During the working meetings (?they approved) projects worth some 200 million pesetas. Still pending are projects of more significance, such as a stretch of highway, a dam, and a sports center. In the political field Sr Fernandez Ordonez reiterated his support for the just and legitimate cause of the Palestinian people and in their talks the two governments agreed on the need to strengthen the European-Arab dialogue to find peaceful and negotiated solutions to the numerous problems of the Middle East, particularly security in the Mediterranean.

Tunisian Sources Deny Four Europeans Arrested

NC211103 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1026 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Tunis, 21 Oct (MENA) — Well-informed sources at the Tunisian Ministry of Interior have informed MENA that they deny a report published in a Tunisian paper to the effect that Tunisian police recently arrested four people from an industrial European state. The four were accused of preparing for an act of terrorism against the residence of a Palestinian official on the outskirts of the Tunisian capital.

It should be recalled that the paper had reported the Tunisian police's arrest of the four defendants as they were riding in a car full of explosives.

In another development, investigations have been conducted into the background of a Dutch tourist of Jewish origin. The same paper had said that he was seen hanging around the Tunisian Department of Commerce building taking pictures. The investigations revealed that the tourist's passport had not been stamped. Sources at the Ministry of Interior have pointed out that these investigations are standard procedure when people exhibit suspicious conduct. Once these people prove to be of good will, the sources added, they are released.

ETHIOPIA

Soviet Minister Holds Talks on Industrial Projects

EA212023 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 21 Oct 85

[text] Cooperation between Revolutionary Ethiopia and the USSR, particularly on joint industrial projects for which studies have been completed, was discussed this morning. In their discussions Comrade Hailu Yimenu, Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee Politburo member and foreign trade minister, and Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev [as heard], chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, exchanged ideas on cooperative ventures to be carried out in the future between the two friendly countries. Comrade Nesibu Taye, WPE Central Committee member and Revolutionary Ethiopia's ambassador to the USSR; Comrade Gennadiy Andreyev, USSR ambassador to Revolutionary Ethiopia; and members of the delegation led by Comrade Mikhail Sergeychik were present at the discussions.

Hungarian-Ethiopian Joint Commission Session Begins

EA212041 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] The first meeting of the joint commission on economic, scientific, and technical cooperation and trade between Revolutionary Ethiopia and the Hungarian People's Republic opened at the Hall of the National Committee for Central Planning today. The Ethiopian delegatioon to the meeting is headed by Comrade Adis Tedla, Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the National Committee for Central Planning, while the Hungarian delegation is headed by comrade Laszlo Marothy, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. During its 4-day session the joint commission will look in detail at ways and means of further widening and strengthening cooperation between the two countries in these fields, after assessing its present state.

In a speech opening the meeting, Comrade Adis Tdela said that even though this is the first meeting at joint commission level between the two countries, various cooperative ventures of great magnitude have been carried out as a result of the scientific and technical action plans drawn up during the exchange of visits by the leaders of the two countries. In his speech Comrade Marothy said that the foundation of political relations between revolutionary Ethiopia and the Hungarian People's Republic is cooperation and united strategy based on Marxist-Leninist ideology.

Party Delegation's Departure From DPRK for SRV Noted

EA171901 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] The organ of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee, *SERTO ADER*, has disclosed that the WPE delegation headed by Comrade Legese Asfaw, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPE Central Committee, has completed its visit to the DPRK. It went on to Hanoi yesterday for a similar visit to Vietnam.

The paper stated that during its stay in the DPRK the delegation delivered a message from Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the WPE Central Committee, Provisional Military Administrative Council chairman and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, to Comrade President Kim Il-song. It had exhaustive discussions on the further strengthening of relations between the two countries and parties.

SERTO ADER also stated that the delegation attended as guests of honor the celebrations marking the 40th anniversary of the formation of the Workers Party of Korea. It held discussions with the prime minister and other high-ranking party and government officials on various bilateral issues.

Eritrean Radio Reports Battle Successes

EA201150 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 0500 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] The gallant Eritrean Peoples Liberation Army [EPLA] has carried out a counteroffensive with ground and mechanized forces in northeastern Sahel and forced the Dergue army to retreat to the fields in the area.

Our liberation army carried out this major counteroffensive on the evening of 16 October 1985 after crushing repeated enemy attempts the previous day to attack our fortifications from [name indistinct] and [name indistinct]. Even though Dergue fighter planes kept up a heavy bombardment from dawn to dusk — first to make the enemy offensive a success and later to minimize their losses after the Dergue army turned its back and started running — they could not change the outcome of the battle.

During 3 days of fighting, which took place 15 through 17 October 1985, our invincible People's Liberation Army captured two enemy tanks and blew up three others. In addition, our liberation army captured 152 Klashnikovs, 12 machine guns, 9 RVC's, 6 pistols, and three radios.

Enemy loss of life was also very high. According to reports we received during the fighting, more than 400 Dergue soldiers were killed and more than 500 wounded. Eleven Dergue soldiers were also captured, among them two lieutenants.

The enemy offensive on the right flank from the (Rora) and (Ruban Saba) side on the Nakfa front 15 through 17 October 1985, which was in coordination with the Sahel offensive, was crushed by our combatants and 90 enemy soldiers were killed and more than 130 were wounded. Seven soldiers were captured in addition to 32 Klashnikovs, one RVC, one Bren gun, and one pistol.

SOMALIA

President Addresses Nation on Revolution Anniversary

EA211239 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
0330 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Report on speech by Major General Mohamed Siad Barre, SRSP secretary general and president of the Somali Democratic Republic, to the nation on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of Somalia's revolution on 21 October]

[Text] The secretary-general of the SRSP and president of the SDR, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre sent greetings to Somalis wherever they may be on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the October Revolution. Challe Siad, addressing the nation through the mass media, prayed for the continued prosperity of the people and hoped they would beat the natural disasters afflicting the world.

He said that the 16th anniversary celebrations should be viewed in high esteem and as being of special importance as far as the country's development is concerned, because our country has been involved in a total and continuous battle to achieve its aspirations over these years, which have also made us recognize and differentiate between our friends and foes.

The president added that the Somali people have leaped forward many times and achieved tangible progress in the economic, social, political, and defense spheres, as well as having attained a high level of political consciousness since the birth of our revolution. We have also created a national economy that makes the social advancement of our society its first priority. We have also developed greatly in the agricultural, livestock, fisheries, minerals, and communications spheres. Challe Mohamed Siad Barre said, moreover, these achievements came about as a result of proper administration by the revolution and efforts made by the Somali people.

There is no doubt that we would have achieved even greater results if our perseverance and determination was still more or if we were not hampered by difficulties such as those that are a direct result of the conspiracies of our enemies, the blind puppets used by our enemies, and others that are unavoidable. Challe Siad said these difficulties have greatly affected our country's economy and impeded the speed of our development. This latter forced us to adopt and implement a program to reorganize our economy, with the assistance of international agencies, aimed at increasing production, improving quantity and quality, and making the country's production meet the needs of the Somali people, increasing the exports of the country, and decreasing our imports. This would be in line with encouraging trade.

Some international agencies and friendly governments advised us to devalue the Somali shilling and they also promised to give us a hand in bridging any financial deficits resulting from fulfilling this program, said Challe Mohamed Siad Barre.

The President of the SDR, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre elaborating on this issue stated that for our part, we did our best, especially in the production sector, whereby we deployed many workers, volunteers and others to farmlands and the fishing sector. Other government agencies that were unproductive have also been reorganized. Challe Siad said the Somali people have shown great interest in production, especially in farming. Although we have made great efforts in production ourselves, a lot of other issues that hamper the reorganization program have arisen, most of which are not of our making.

The agencies that promised to assist us in implementing this program have not shown much interest in it. The setbacks can be seen in the lack of markets for Somali livestock. However, the most difficult part is the implementation of the IMF measures — of which, devaluing the Somali shilling did not bear any results.

What we need is to have faith in our capabilities, strength, brains, and effort, because the consciousness and knowledge of the Somali people today is the basis and future for the children of tomorrow and its people's total emancipation. Challe Siad said that the Somali people took bold steps in trying to implement the economic reorganization program, but these were not rewarded with encouraging answers from the other side. However, the Somali people and government will continue to strive to achieve good results from this program. We also hope that those agencies and governments connected with them understand the special character of our country. This understanding would not only bring success in the reorganization program but also the working together by Somalia and those agencies and governments connected with it.

The secretary-general of the SRSP, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre called again on Somali businessmen to participate fully in nation-building, bearing in mind that their nationalistic participation would bring about a boost in the country's economy as well as their own personal economic growth. He also called on them to desist from doing things that would bring any economic failure to the nation and take part in genuine economic development production in the agricultural, fisheries, and industrial sectors. He said the government would give them any form of assistance in any venture that would bring about economic development, while at the same time it would like them to do away with trade malpractices such as corrpution, bribery, evading state taxes, hoarding of essential commodities, and causing fake inflation, or any sort of malpractice that would bring hardship to society.

Speaking of the new party program of action and revolutionary reform, Challe Siad said the aims of this program were for the party to fully utilize its constitutional rights of government and at the same time to strengthen its efficiency and watch on government administration. Elaborating on the aims of this program, Challe Siad said the party encourages the Somali people to improve and increase production and at the same time pay special attention to national security and confront the enemy of the Somali people and its puppets. The basis of this program is for the masses to reorganize themselves and stand up for their interests and for the party to be the pillar, guiding them in accordance with the country's constitution. Every citizen who fully understands the value of freedom and nationalism should give his full backing to the party in implementing this program, said Challe Siad.

The president said the socioeconomic setback now confronting us is caused by a ravaging tribalism and other ills the revolution tried to overcome. He added that Somalia is attempting to alleviate this problem by boosting the economy, improving education, uplifting the people's awareness, enforcing justice, and strengthening security. The rebirth of tribalism and its political usage is a ploy used by colonialists and small groups who are used by colonialists with the aim of brainwashing ignorant people. This has always been colonialism's tactic: to divide and fragment the strength and unity of the Somali people, Challe Siad said. He said this issue needs to be given special attention and that the party and government must cooperate with each other to solve this problem. The party in particular should make it a priority within its action program, with the assistance of its cadres, social organizations, security forces, and all nationalistic forces.

Turning to international issues, the SDR president, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, said that the world is currently faced with a multitude of problems, including rifts and misunderstandings and political and economic upheavals. The Horn of Africa, the Middle East and the Gulf, South Africa, and Central America are examples of these crisis areas. Challe Siad, in commenting on Somalia's foreign policy, said the basis of that policy is the recognition of the rights of peoples to self-determination, as enshrined in the UN Charter, and respect for the resolutions of international bodies regarding this issue.

He said misunderstanding and problems between nations should be solved in a nonviolent manner, through genuine dialogue. The SDR believes in the justified balancing of economic ties between the developed and developing countries, and a reduction in the nuclear arms race. We also oppose colonialism, apartheid, and all those against the respect of human rights and the support of the freedom of peoples. The president pointed out that Somalia shares good relationships and good-neighbourliness and cooperation with its neighbors, excluding Ethiopia. The secretary general of the SRSP added that Somalia follows a policy of neutrality and believes that cooperation among the world's peoples is imperative. It also strives to play a major role in the Preferential Trade Area grouping, which brings about closer cooperation among that organization's member-countries.

With regard to the OAU, Challe Siad said it is Somalia's belief that the organization needs to be strengthened in word and deed. At the 21st heads of state meeting, tangible resolutions on Africa's economy, cooperation, and Africa's debts, amounting to 250 billion dollars, were adopted.

The president said Israel's air raid against Tunisia was a very ugly action, and it will only aggravate the crisis in the Middle East.

On South Africa, Challe Siad said the struggle of the peoples has reached a high level, and it is imperative for the South African apartheid regime to be condemned to the fullest.

Turning to problems between Somalia and Ethiopia, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre said Somalia's position on the issue is very clear. It is, however, surprising to note that Ethiopia has made it a habit to respond to Somalia's goodwill and search for peace with aggression and constant attacks, the latest of which took place yesterday, 20 October.

Challe Siad said that the responsibilities that we bear have made us realize that the constant squabbles are of no use to either of the two countries and two peoples, and Somalia, while still searching for peace, once again calls upon Ethiopian leaders to immediately withdraw its troops from the two areas it occupies in the SDR, namely, Balamballe and Galdogob, which it occupied on 30 June, 1982. After this withdrawal Somalia will be willing to hold talks on the problems affecting the two sides at any nominated place and time.

Challe Mohamed Siad called upon the Somali people wherever they may be to be prepared to defend the Somali nationhood and dignity. He simultaneously thanked the countries, organizations, and other peoples who have helped Somalia in its development struggle. The Somali people are very well aware of those who have brought them hardships and are thwarting their development.

SNM Launches Attacks in Hargeysa, Gabiley Districts

EA212043 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Yesterday the gallant fighters of the Somali National Movement, SNM, wing of the Somali opposition forces launched a surprise attack on the enemy forces stationed at Balli (Gubadley) village, in Hargeysa District, Northwest region. The reports add that the loyalist troops of dictator Siad Barre suffered heavy losses in men and material. A detailed report on the outcome of the surprise attack will be broadcast later.

Reports from the capital of the northwest region, Hargeysa, say that the intrepid fighters of the SNM launched an attack on the enemy forces stationed at (Ged Balar), Gabiley District, northwest region, on 11 October 1985. The SNM fighters burned rations, ammunition, and military hardware stores. The reports add that the enemy forces of the Mogadishu regime also lost nine soldiers killed and many others wounded. The forces loyal to Siad Barre also lost one APC vehicle, which was set on fire. The SNM fighters did not suffer any casualties.

TANZANIA

Nyerere Meets With Ugandan Delegation 20 Oct

EA211337 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 0400 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Morogoro: President Nyerere received a special message from Uganda's military leader, General Tito Okello, last night. The message was delivered to President Nyerere by that country's acting prime minister, Paulo Ssemogerere, who is also the minister of home affairs and leader of the Uganda Democratic Party, UDP. After delivering the message Ssemogerere and his delegation held a 2-hour discussion with President Nyerere regarding the prevailing situation in Uganda.

Ssemogerere was accompanied by Foreign Affairs minister Olara Otunnu and the minister of local government, Ochaya Lakidi. The talk was also attended by the vice-chairman of Chama Cha Mapinduzi, CCM, Ndugu 'Ali Hassan Mwinyi; the minister of state in the office of the prime minsiter, Ndugu Gertrude Mongella; the Morogoro Regional commissioner, Ndugu Christant Mzindakaya; and other government officials.

The Uganda delegation told President Nyerere that the fourth round of talks between the Uganda Government and the opposition group, NRA, will resume next Monday to seek a peaceful solution to that country's problem. The meeting, which was scheduled to resume today in Nairobi, was postponed until 28 October to allow both sides to hold more consultations.

The Uganda delegation is expected to leave for Kampala this morning.

UGANDA

Leader Confirms Peace Talks To Resume 28 Oct

EA212004 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1900 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] The head of state and chairman of the Military Council, General Tito Okello Lutwa, has confirmed the announcement made by President Moi that the peace talks which were expected to open in Nairobi today are postponed to next Monday 28 October 1985. He explained that after more consultations it has become necessary to allow more time to prepare properly for the resumption of the talks. The head of state added that since the talks were adjourned on the 3 October 1985, the Military Council has been exploring the best was possible to rbing the talks to a final and successful conclusion. He further expressed his appreciation for the tireless efforts made by the Kenyan leader, Mr Daniel Arap Moi, in trying to bring peace into Uganda.

BBC Interviews NRA Spokesman on Peace Talks

MB211820 London BBC World Service in English
1709 GMT 21 Oct 85

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Yesterday, on the eve of what should have been another round of Ugandan peace talks, President Moi of Kenya warned Ugandans to stop their factional differences. President Moi said he was not interested in claims made by either Yoweri Museveni, leader of the National Resistance Army [NRA] guerrillas, or by Uganda's head of state Tito Okello. So President Moi will not be pleased that the last round of peace talks that he has been chairing have not got off the ground. Ugandan Government representatives did not turn up in Nairobi today. The reason given was that most of them were at the Commonwealth conference in the Bahamas. Robin White asked Dr (Samson Fonseca), the NRA's [National Resistance Army] representative in Nairobi, what he made of that:

[Begin recording] [(Fonseca)] I don't believe it. As far as I know, I think there's only one who is attending the Commonwealth conference.

[White] What do you think of the excuse?

[(Fonseca)] Well, it has been rumored — which I think is true — that some of the top officials of the military junta in Kampala have gone to the continent to get some workers to do (?the oppression) again.

[White] And what about you? Are you preparing to do — what?

[(Fonseca)] Well, we are here ready to — for the defense. There is no doubt about it. But at least [words indistinct] offensive. We will try to defend ourselves.

[White] Are you now thinking in terms of a military solution?

[(Fonseca)] No, we didn't like the military solution at all, or otherwise we would have no call to enter the peace talks, but we thought that it would have been much better if we came to amicable agreement with the military junta. That's why we took all the trouble of going into these peace talks: Otherwise, we would have done it the other way.

[White] Some people might say that you are only going into the peace talks because you don't want to offend the Kenyans.

[(Fonseca)] No, not at all. We have nothing to do with them.

[White] Do you believe yourself that the peace talks will start next week now?

[(Fonseca)] Well, we hope that those people who postponed it do come back for the peace talks, because we did not postpone it.[end recording]

Paper Reports Ugandan Soldiers' 'Atrocities'

EA201650 Nairobi THE SUNDAY STANDARD in English
20 Oct 85 p 1

[unattributed report]

[Text] Uganda Government troops continue committing atrocities against civilians in the Luwero and Kamuli Districts, despite head of state Tito Okello's order not to do so. According to Catholic Church daily *MUNNO* today, troops sent to fight Yoweri Museveni's National Resistance Army [NRA] guerrillas in the two district's have killed 15 civilians this week. The daily said the soldiers attacked a Catholic mission at Katikamu, 35 miles north of Kampala and killed 13 people in the first incident.

Quoting eyewitnesses who managed to reach the capital yesterday, it said that the troops went on rampage, killing, raping and looting property belonging to the Katikamu mission as well as displaced persons who had taken refuge at the mission. The soldiers also looted a motor car belonging to the father in-charge of the mission. Area residents accused the soldiers camped at Kanyonyi army detachment in Luwero District of being responsible for the commitment of atrocities and gross violation of human rights in the district, *MUNNO* stated. This had forced residents to flee their homes and villages and take refuge at Catholic mission centers.

The atrocities continue despite a strong warning by the head of state, General Tito Okello, that indisciplined soldiers would be severely dealt with during his independence anniversary address on October 9. *MUNNO* also reported that two civilians died yesterday on the spot and 28 others escaped with bullet wounds when two armed soldiers attacked a crowd of civilians who had mounted a roadblock at buwenge, 15 miles north of Jinja. The civilians mounted the roadblock to arrest the two soldiers who had roobed them of their bicycles. One of the two soldiers was arrested and the hunt for the other was going on.

Meanwhile, three soldiers were killed yesterday and four others escaped when NRA guerrillas attacked an army truck in which they were travelling at Katende trading center, 17 miles southwest of Kampala. *MUNNO* said that the morning attack brought traffic to Masaka to a halt. The NRA took over control of Masaka town, 80 miles southwest of Kampala three weeks ago. Quoting residents of the area, *MUNNO* said hundreds of NRA guerrillas had been mobilised near Mpigi town.

NRA guerrillas today continued to man three road blocks 17 miles southwest of Kampala at Katende despite a government announcement that an assault would be made on the road blockades. Newsmen who tried to drive on the Kampala-Masaka road this morning were stopped and turned back at Maya, 13 miles from Kampala, by government troops. Many travellers to Buwama and Mityana were stranded at Kampala taxi park today as taxis were only stopping at Msangi 11 miles on the Kampala-Masaka road.

This morning, Gen Okello visited various military barracks in and around Kampala.

In another development, the deputy director of the bank supervision department of Uganda Central Bank, Mr Tony Collins, was shot dead by gunmen last night at his Kyambogo home near Kampala.

Shortages, Black Markets in NRA Areas Reported

EA141152 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English
14 Oct 85 p 1

["Rebel-held areas hit by shortages" — *DAILY NATION* headline]

[Text] Rebel-held territories have been hit by widespread shortages of essential commodities, according to travellers reaching Kampala Today. A dire shortage of medicines, fuel, sugar, soap, salt and kerosene has been rpeorted from Masaka, 80 miles southwest of Kamapal, to Fort Portal, 120 miles further West.

At the same time, the Uganda National Liberation Army (UNLA) — asthe government soldiers are officially known — are battling to reopen the important food route to the southwest, which has been blocked by guerrillas for several weeks. Fort Portal is reported to be headquarters of Mr Yoweri Museveni's National Resistance Army (NRA), while Masaka fell to their control towards the end of September.

Medicine is hard to come by and the government hospitals at Masaka and Mbarara another 95 miles further southwest of the capital have long been closed because of the fighting and lack of communication with Kamapal.

In and around Mbarara — Mr Museveni's home town — which was cut off from the rest of the country in mid-September when his guerrillas successfully took the government army barracks there, a litre of premium petrol costs SH5,000 on the black market, instead of the official SH350. Bus and taxi fares, where these are available, have rocketed. A government employee caught by the war, but who had to get to Kampala to proceed on an overseas course last week, had to pay Uganda SH15,000 to travel 33 miles from Rukungiri to Ntungamo by a loaded pick-up.

According to travellers arriving in Nairobi, Kenya SH1 goes for Uganda SH150 unofficially.

From there he paid another SH17,000 to reach Kabale, another 45 miles further southwest by similar means. From Kabale, the man told me today, he had crossed into neighbouring Rwanda to board a plane at Kigali international airport for Entebbe. The traveller, a medical doctor, said: For ordinary citizens, the situation is pretty hopeless. People have often had to look on helplessly as their relatives die because of lack of medical attention. They can't afford the cost of transportation and, in any case, there are no working hospitals to go to.

A bar of washing soap, if available, costs SH8,000, up from Sh1,200, a packet of cigarettes costs anywhere between sh2,000 and SH3,000, up from SH500. Smugglers and other illegal traders have however, been having a profitable time. The main commodities smuggled to neighboring countries included hulled coffee, cigarettes, parafin, soaps, among others.

The ruling Military Council head of state Tito Okello lamented last week that the NRA had interfered with the export of coffee and other cash crops. Coffee accounts for over 90 perecent of Uganda's foreign exchange earnings. He was speaking at ceremonies to mark Uganda's 23rd independence anniversary.

BURKINA FASO

Sankara Receives Gambian Agriculture Minister

AB211640 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] The comrade president of Burkina Faso this morning granted an audience to the Gambian minister of agriculture and natural resources, Saihou Sabally, who is also minister coordinator of the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel [ICDCS]. At the end of the audience, Saihou Sabally spoke to reporters Rene Ouedraogo and Gabriel Tamini on the object of his meeting and the agricultural situation in Gambia:

[Begin recording] [Sabally in English fading into French translation] Well, the meeting was to brief him [President Sankara] on the developments that have taken place in ICDCS since the last summit in Niamey in January 1984. I briefed him on the difficulties facing the ICDCS, especially the outstanding payments of about 110 million CFA francs. I assured him that since the appointment of a secretary general, efforts have been made and the arrears have been paid. I also assured him that the morale of the staff is quite high and that relations between the ICDCS and donor countries are very good. I also informed him about the new reorganization of the ICDCS involving retrenchment of staff, which will help reduce the numerous meetings — and as you know, meetings are very costly. Therefore with this retrenchment of personnel, the number of meetings will be reduced and this will mean more savings will be made.

The head of state made several proposals and I assured him that at the upcoming summit scheduled for Dakar in December, ministers of the ICDCS and all members of staff will ensure that all directives given by the heads of state will be implemented.

[Unidentified reporter] Honorable Minister, you are in charge of agriculture and natural resources in your country. Could you tell us of the successes and failures recorded by your country in the field of agriculture, that is to say, how real is self-sufficiency in food in Gambia?

[Sabally] Gambia, like all other countries, has recorded successes and failures because of the drought. I must say that Gambia attaches much importance to agriculture, because we believe it is the touchstone of our country's socioeconomic development. I can assure you that Gambia has invested a lot in agriculture, but due to the problems caused by the drought, the difficulties have led to frustrations. Fortunately, there has been much rainfall this year and much success has been made in the sector of food crops. I hope that many of the drought-stricken countries who have also had good rainfall will continue to get adequate rains for good harvests in order to save us from the shameful exploitation of imperialist forces, which use food aid to dictate to us. [end recording]

CAPE VERDE

Pereira To Address UN General Assembly 21 Oct

AB181925 Paris AFP in French 1044 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Praia, Cape Verde, 18 Oct (AFP) — The Cape Verdian head of state, Aristides Pereira, will present an address on 21 October in New York at the United Nations General Assembly on the occasion of the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the creation of the United Nations Organization, official sources announced in Praia on Thursday.

GHANA

Commonwealth Measures on RSA 'Weak, Ineffective'

AB211855 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Nana Fofie commentary]

[Text] The Commonwealth heads of government meeting in Nassau, Bahamas, has reached agreement on measures intended to influence the setting up of a multiracial government in South Africa. To this end, the conference will send a delegation to Pretoria to work for dialogue between all sides in that country. They also called for the lifting of the ban on the ANC, the lifting of the state of emergency, and the release of the jailed African leader Nelson Mandela. These measures will be backed by selected economic sanctions.

The first thing which strikes observers about these measures is that they do not go far enough. South Africa has consistently rejected all appeals from many international bodies to change its apartheid policy. It is therefore not clear how the South African Government could be expected to listen to the Commonwealth delegation without any evidence of a serious intention to impose mandatory economic sanctions. It seems that the Commonwealth leaders only tried to achieve the usual unanimity by adopting the barest minimum which can be acceptable to Britain. It will be recalled that the British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, had rejected all calls for Britain to impose economic sanctions. The reason she gave was that sanctions would hurt the black majority more than the whites.

Indeed, everybody believes that the real reason is that Britain does not want to lose her huge profits from her investments in South Africa. In addition, Britain, like the United States, regards South Africa as an outpost against the so-called communist threat in that part of the world. It was as if the Commonwealth leaders are bending over backwards to save Mrs Margaret Thatcher from total isolation at the conference. The Commonwealth used to have a lot of influence before. For example, it was the voice of the Commonwealth which kicked South Africa out of this world body. Again, it was the voice of a powerful Commonwealth of bygone years which ensured the breakthrough in the independence dispute over Rhodesia. The weak, ineffective measures issuing from the Commonwealth conference in Nassau, Bahamas, can only mean one thing: The Commonwealth is losing its immense power to influence the cause of peace and justice throughout the world.

GUINEA

Arab Bank Grants Loan for Fisheries Project

AB211515 Dakar PANA in English 1410 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Khartoum, 21 Oct (OPECNA/PANA) — The Arab Bank for African Economic Development (BADEA) has extended a 10 million U.S. dollar loan to Guinea to help finance a fisheries project. The loan covers provisions of equipment to raise the level of fish landings in an industry which has been hit by a sharp decline in catches since 1981 because of the scarcity or poor quality of technical facilities.

BADEA President Dr Chedly Ayari [name as received] and Guinean economy and finance minister Sory Doumbouya signed the loan, which is repayable in 16 years, including a five-year grace period. It carries a six percent annual interest. The loan brings total BADEA assistance to Guinea to 30.9 million dollars including 4.8 million for a clinker grinding project, 1.02 million for a village water supply scheme, six million for road improvements and nine million for road transport development.

Between 1973 and 1984, Guinea received total Arab financial aid of 828.3 million dollars.

NIGERIA

NIIA Director Criticizes Commonwealth on RSA

AB211910 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] The director general of the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs [NIIA], Professor Gabriel Olusanya, has described as absolutely dissappointing the compromise agreement reached by Commonwealth leaders in the Bahamas on measures to force constitutional changes in South Africa. He told a Radio Nigerian correspondent in Lagos that it would appear that other Commonwealth leaders had surrendered to British tactics and diplomacy. Professor Olusanya noted that the agreement was completely in favor of Britain, which had consistently opposed economic sanctions against South Africa. He pointed out that dialogue, which was favored in the Nassau agreement, had failed and that the agreement was a complete reversal of Nigeria's policy.

Babangida, French Special Envoy Discuss Ties

AB211920 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Nigeria has reiterated that she needs the understanding of friends in the international community to achieve her national aspirations. President Ibrahim Babangida said in Lagos today that for this reason, Nigeria had maintained an open door policy to create a conducive atmosphere for investors. The president was speaking when he received in audience Mr Jean Mitterrand, a special envoy of the French President. Major General Babangida noted that the good relations between Nigeria and France were for the mutual benefit of both countries.

Speaking to newsmen later, Mr Mitterrand, who is a son and special adviser on African affairs to the French president, said that he was taking a message from President Babangida back home. He said the French minister of external relations, Mr Roland Dumas, is to visit Nigeria at the end of this month for more detailed discussions on Franco-Nigerian affairs.

Daily Urges Liberians To Overthrow Doe Regime

AB211329 Lagos International Service in English
0955 GMT 21 Oct 85

[From the Press Review]

[Text] *THE GUARDIAN* focuses on last week's general election in Liberia and describes it as a mirage. The paper says the election is not only a reminder that the age of democracy has not yet arrived in Africa but also a threat to what it calls regional regression. [as heard] It feels the election is merely to give constitutional backing to the autocratic rule of General Samuel Doe. *THE GUARDIAN* calls on the people of Liberia to overthrow his government and continue their march to a genuine democratic future.

SENEGAL

Cape Verde's Vieira To Join Diouf on Trip to UN

AB190835 Dakar Domestic Service in French
0700 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] President Abdou Diouf leaves Dakar very soon at 1200 for New York, where he will participate in the ceremonies marking the 40th anniversary of the United Nations.

Prior to this, at 1130 he is scheduled to welcome Division General Joao Bernardo Vieira, the chairman of the State Council and head of state and Government of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau. President Vieira is going to New York and will travel on the same plane as the head of state and Mrs Abdou Diouf.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Departs for UN Session in New York

MB211555 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the president of the republic, left for New York yesterday to take part in the 40th UN session which coincides with the 40th anniversary of the founding of that world body. The president, who is expected to address the session, is accompanied by Afonso van Dunem, the minister of external relations, and Pedro de Casto van Dunem, the minister of energy and petroleum, as well as his secretaries: (Aldimiro Vaz), for information; Major Jose Maria, for defense and security; and Adolfo Nsikalango, for economic affairs.

UN Delegation Tours Cunene, Meets Officials

MB190957 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] During the visit to Cunene by the UN experts who are assessing the damage caused by the South African military aggression, the residents of the martyred province demanded an end to the war imposed on us by the Pretoria regime. The region's [word indistinct] asked assistance from peace-loving forces to put an end to Pretoria's invasion and the subsequent bloodshed and other evils resulting from it.

The Cunene residents blamed the South African Government for the shortage of schools, clothes, medicines, and other goods for children, things which the Angolan Government had always granted. In Cunene, the UN representatives made an on-the-spot observation of the South African violence when they toured the ruins of Ongiva, the capital of the province, destroyed by the South African Army during the 5-year occupation.

Also within the framework of assessing the destruction, the UN delegation this week visited Cazombo in Moxico Province, as well as the Provinces of Huila, Cuanda Cubango, and Benguela.

Yesterday the delegation met with Angolan Ministry of Planning experts in Luanda. Although no details were given about the meeting, it is believed that it discussed projects to be financed, as well as importing the materials needed to reconstruct areas destroyed by South Africa.

South Africa's aggressiveness has undoubtedly caused immense damage, requiring a considerable amount of money to reconstruct the affected areas. According to UN members, over $20 million will be needed in Lobito to repair the 15 diesel locomotives, 11 fuel tanks, 6 water tanks, and 1 gas (?reservoir) destroyed in 1980 by a South African bombing commando group. The South African acts of aggression have also caused other difficulties of an economic nature to the Angolan Government. The damage represents a major obstacle to the country's development.

Before leaving the country, the UN mission is expected to visit the Luanda refinery, an important Angolan fuel center, which in 1982 suffered an act of sabotage by a South African commando group.

Today, the UN delegation will hold meetings with Construction Minister Jorge Flora and Rodeth dos Santos, the secretary of state for social affairs. It is also expected to hold meetings with Defense Minister Colonel Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale and Deputy External Relations Minister Franca van Dunem.

Before its departure, the UN delegation will visit the armed forces museum and will give a press conference.

BOTSWANA

Students Demonstrate Against Apartheid, Urge Sanctions

MB181600 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1610 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Hundreds of students of the University of Botswana and other higher education institutions in Gaborone marched through the streets of Gaborone this afternoon in a demonstration against apartheid. The students, carrying placards denouncing apartheid and some calling on the British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, to impose economic sanctions against South Africa, also observed a moment of silence in memory of the South African freedom fighter, Benjamin Moloise, who was executed this morning by the South African Government. Singing traditional, religious, and political songs, the students also called on the South African Government to release all political prisoners and stop killing innocent people. One of the placards called for disinvestment to bring about the collapse of the apartheid regime.

LESOTHO

King Urges Dismantling of Apartheid in UN Speech

MB220749 Maseru Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] His Majesty King Moshoeshoe II has appealed to the international community to assist in dismantling the policy of apartheid in South Africa which is the prime cause of destablization in the southern part of Africa. His majesty said this at the UN General Assembly yesterday. His majesty said that it was because of South Africa's policy of apartheid that South Africa was continuing to harass the Basotho nationals working in the South African mines as well as illegally making an embargo on goods destined for Lesotho. He said that Pretoria was illegally blackmailing Lesotho for her geographical position like Botswana, Angola, and Mozambique. His Majesty said that the situation in South Africa was moving from bad to worse. The recently declared state of emergency in South Africa has resulted in the killing and maiming of innocent people. His majesty said that the South African policy of apartheid was to blame for the prevailing unrest in that country. He said that the U.S. policy of constructive engagement in South Africa would not bring any change in that country without the abolishment of apartheid. He said that the source of political and economic instability in South Africa was apartheid.

MOZAMBIQUE

Party Officials Visit GDR, Sign Trade Agreement

For GDR coverage of the visit to Berlin by Marcelino dos Santos, Political Bureau member and secretary of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, including his meeting with Gerhard Scheurer, GDR vice premier and chairman of the State Planning Committee, see the GDR section of the 21 October Eastern Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Foreign Minister on RSA's Nkomati 'Violation'

MB201121 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano has said that South Africa's violation of the Nkomati Accord has further clarified to the world that South Africa is the instigator of war and instability in southern Africa. The evidence of the violation of the accord produced by Mozambique after the seizure of Gorongosa has further strengthened the moral support for our country and demonstrated to the world that South Africa is the instigator of war. The Mozambican foreign minister added that the UN Security Council, as the principal instrument for the safeguarding UN principles and objectives, has collectively an important role to play in relation to the war situation in the region. He also noted that it was the duty of the UN Security Council permanent members that have strong economic, political, and cultural influence in South Africa to individually pressure that country to cease acts of aggression against Mozambique, Angola, and other independent states in the region. Joaquim Chissano was speaking to newsmen in Maputo on the occasion of the week marking the 40th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations due to continue until next Thursday.

Two 'Bandit' Camps Dismantled in Zambezia

MB191011 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Yet another two armed bandit camps were recently dismantled by the Mozambique Armed Forces in Zambezia Province. Our Quelimane correspondent has sent us this report:

The Radio Mozambique correspondent in Gurue district has informed us that the Mozambique Armed Forces stationed in that region stormed and captured two armed bandit camps in an operation carried out recently in the (Intulo) area. Our correspondent says that during the operation, the Mozambique Armed Forces destroyed 350 huts that formed part of the bandit hideout and inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy. An assortment of goods stolen by the criminals from the residents, including chairs, tables, bicycles, radios, an unspecified quantity of corn, cassava, and beans, and plates, spoons, and blankets were recovered during the offensive which resulted in the capture and destruction of the two camps.

In his 11 October report, our correspondent says that local party and government organs will begin an assistance, organization, and support program for the residents in the area. The program is designed to rehabilitate life in the region and includes three main aspects, namely distribution of land to build houses and agricultural activities, training of the residents in self-defense and their integration into vigilance groups, and the adoption of urgent measures to provide medicine, food, and clothing. Agricultural tools will also be provided.

Other reports from Pebane says that the (Nabure) residents captured an armed bandit on 9 October. This was disclosed by the political commissar of the troops stationed at Nabure. The bandit was carrying a weapon and a rucksack with ammunition and goods stolen from the residents. Our correspondent said that the bandit was captured while forcibly seeking refuge at an old man's house, thus trying to escape the FPLM offensive against the criminals that covers the entire region.

Forces Kill 86 'Bandits' in Four Provinces

MB200916 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0605 GMT 20 Oct 85

[From the "FPLM Voice of Combat" program]

[Text] In recent months, our Armed Forces have been scoring important victories in the fight against the armed bandits. Since July this year, dozens of armed bandit camps have been destroyed by our forces and hundreds of bandits killed. A large quantity of war materiel has been captured and thousands of people freed. These victories demonstrate the justness of our cause and mirror our people's broad engagement in the struggle in close liaison with the glorious FPLM forces.

The Mozambique Armed Forces have been redoubling their military actions by dislodging and annihilating these criminals in their search, siege, and hot pursuit operations. Accordingly, in operations mounted recently, 86 armed bandits were killed by our forces in the Provinces of Maputo, Inhambane, Zambezia, and Manica.

During the same operations, four bases belonging to these criminals were destroyed by our forces and a quantity of war materiel seized.

In Maputo Province, our forces destroyed 2 bases, killed 40 bandits, and captured another 3.

In Inhambane, the FPLM killed 30 criminals following the destruction of 1 armed bandit base.

In Mambucha, Zambezia Province, our forces killed 10 armed bandits, including 1 ringleader. Our comrades also seized a quantity of ammunition.

In Manica Province, another armed bandit base was destroyed by the Mozambique Armed Forces on 9 October. A total of 10 bodies were found on the site where clashes took place. Our forces also captured a large quantity of war materiel including light weapons, rounds of ammunition, bazooka rockets, and a quantity of 60-mm mortar shells. A large quantity of cartridges and ammunition belts as well as 16 knapsacks were also captured.

NAMIBIA

Bombs Destroy Service Station in Sabotage Operation

MB210811 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0801 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Windhoek, Oct 21, SAPA — Two bombs, exploding 25 minutes after each other, rocked a service station in Caprivi, north eastern SWA/Namibia yesterday, officials said in Windhoek. Noone was injured in the blasts at Katimo Mulilo which occured at 1:20 am, police said. The managing director of the First National Development Corporation, [FNDC] Mr Johan Lerm, said damage to the garage, which is financed by the FNDC, was estimated at R15000. He said the bombs had been placed at two petrol pumps. According to a news report today, the sabotage was the first in Caprivi in a number of years.

SOUTH AFRICA

Further on Commonwealth Conference; Reaction

P.W. Botha Warns on Sanctions

MB212052 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2049 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Bethlehem, Oct 21, SAPA — The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, tonight warned the United States and the Commonwealth that by proposing sanctions against South Africa, they could end up harming themselves. Speaking at a by-election meeting in Bethlehem, Mr Botha said his message to the U.S. and the Commonwealth was that "by digging a hole for South Africa, they could end up harming themselves."

He said sanctions were "senseless" and had failed in the past, as a military boycott had shown. Mr Botha said if South Africa were to withhold its chrome exports, one million Americans would lose their jobs, and the motor industry in Europe would be brought to a standstill.

A better understanding of the interdependence of South Africa and the West was needed, Mr Botha said. The world had become restless about the South African situation and sometimes applied double standards. He said he found it strange that Australia was "crucifying" South Africa, but had solved its problems by wiping out its aborigines.

The world should understand that the South African population was comprised of minorities and the government was wrestling with the problem, now more than ever before, of how to accommodate them politically without one being dominated by another.

It was an "international lie" that he was not negotiating with black leaders, Mr Botha said. "We are talking to black leaders every day, and we are willing to have discussions with all reasonable leaders. But we will not accept any notice to complete discussions within six months — only South Africans will decide that." Mr Botha told the packed Bethelehem Town Hall that white South Africans had much to protect and could not be dictated to from outside the country, but they had to accept that reform must take place. The guidelines on which reform had to take place were Christian and civilised norms and law and order had to be maintained. He said the independence of the judiciary had to be upheld and the freedom and security of the communities and their properties had to be guaranteed.

Mr Botha said the National Party did not believe in one-man, one-vote in one structure nor in a fourth chamber of parliament, but a system in which everyone would be given a vote within a specially created structure which prevented group domination.

South Africa had an important role to play in southern Africa and a number of other countries depended on its survival and success.

"The world should cooperate with South Africa in the interests of the whole of southern Africa," he said.

BBC Interviews Nel

MB211427 London BBC World Service in English 1309 GMT 21 Oct 85

[From the "24 Hours" program introduced by David Lay]

[Text] The South Africans awoke this morning to the news from Nassau and they have been weighing its implications ever since. It's the government in Pretoria, of course, that's studying the proposals with special care and even while this process is still under way, I have been talking to the deputy foreign minister [title as heard], Louis Nel. Does he believe that the Commonwealth summit has significantly tightened the screw on South Africa? Or, with Mrs Thatcher declaring that in the end Britain's concessions have been absolutely minute, did he feel a sense of relief, relief of being let off the hook?

[Begin recording] [Nel] We think that sanctions of any kind are immoral and counterproductive. It's not possible to apply sanctions of any kind against South Africa only because South Africa plays such a very important developing role in southern Africa and therefore as far as we are concerned, sanctions are wrong, are immoral, and should be rejected.

[Lay] Will these sanctions hurt? What about the ban, for instance, on the Krugerrand? Does that concern you, particularly?

[Nel] It is significant that there is a ban on the sale of Krugerrands, particularly because the gold mining industry is such a very important employer of blacks. I think that the gold mining industry must be one of the biggest, if not the biggest, employer of blacks on the whole continent of Africa, and we think that any sort of attack on or sanctions against the gold mining industry is particularly counterproductive.

[Lay] Overall, though, would it look as if the Commonwealth leaders have reached agreement on the lowest common denominator?

[Nel] Well, it's not for me to say. We will study the documentation, and we will react to that hopefully at a later stage.

[Lay] The Commonwealth is proposing to dispatch to South Africa a mission of eminent people, as it puts it. Will Pretoria's door be open to such a group?

[Nel] As far as that is concerned, the government is also studying that part of the agreement, but I would like to add that South Africa's difficulties and problems must be resolved by South Africans and our point of view has been that we are open to negotiations with leaders of all communities in South Africa. We will among ourselves decide upon a new constitutional dispensation for all South Africans. South Africa will have to resolve its own constitutional difficulties and we want to do so as soon as possible.

[Lay] Had your government been concerned by the course of events at the Commonwealth summit in Nassau and is it therefore greatful to Britain for the stand taken against sanctions by Mrs Thatcher or is Pretoria's mood such these days that it largely ignores the outside world and the pressures that are being brought to bear on it?

[Nel] I think that the basic approach of Mrs Thatcher has been constructive. Mrs Thatcher, more than anyone of the other leaders, understands that sanctions would be counterproductive, would not in any way create conditions in South Africa — which would be conducive for peaceful negotiations and for a peaceful resolution of the constitutional difficulties that South Africa is experiencing at the moment — if that is compared with the stand taken by some of the other Commonwealth states, particularly those who at the moment do not enjoy democracy in any way whatsoever. [end recording]

Thatcher Cited on Dialogue

MB211317 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] The British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, says that the most important task now facing the Commonwealth is to initiate dialogue between the Government of South Africa and as she puts it representatives of the black population. Quoting from the accord signed by the 46 Commonwealth leaders meeting in Nassau in the Bahamas, she said that what was needed in South Africa was a process of dialogue across lines of color, politics, and religion with a view to establishing a nonracial and representative government. The Commonwealth, she said, was sending out what she terms extra-psychological signals to South Africa and a group of Commonwealth leaders will try to travel to the country to initiate the dialogue.

Radio Comments

MB220533 Johannesburg Domestic Service 0500 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] The compromise resolution adopted by Commonwealth leaders at the weekend was the outcome of a forced return to the real world. It seems to have resulted especially from the timely reemphasis by the United States of the economic realities underlying southern Africa's prospects for development — in particular, of the indispensable role played by South Africa. In the chorus of ideological rhetoric against this country, many African leaders had apparently lost sight of the fact that it happens to be the economic powerhouse of the region: the provider of the harbors and the rail infrastructure and rolling stock that move their essential imports and exports, as well as of a considerable proportion of their needs from its own developed industrial complex.

They were disabused on Saturday, when an American Government observer said publicly that his country would not take part in any bailing-out operation. African countries could not expect to be reimbursed for self-inflicted damage to their economies, when they took action in the full knowledge of what the consequences would be. According to the American representative: We have always told the Africans that we look upon southern Africa as an economic unit, and we look upon the South African economy as really a developmental asset for all of southern Africa.

The abandonment of the original demands for far-reaching sanctions came shortly after this emphatic endorsement of a similar stand taken earlier by Britain. The compromise measures consist largely of "political signals", as the British prefer to call them, and sanctions that are already in force, some of them for longer than a decade.

As for the Commonwealth Committee which is supposed to promote negotiations between the government and blacks in South Africa, as an act of intervention in the political process, it would be repugnant in principle. And in practice, given the background to its creation, it seems much more likely that the group would add to the obstacles to negotiation than that it would help remove them.

If there are still Commonwealth leaders who believe the South African Government is unwilling to negotiate with the black people, they are so ill-informed that they can make no contribution anyway. Most are certainly aware of the government's repeated invitations to black leaders — all leaders — to join in negotiations, with an altogether open agenda, on constitutional and other issues. And they can hardly be unaware of the part played in bringing about the present deadlock, by that movement about which they seem to be especially concerned: the ANC.

The committee they propose could perhaps make itself useful by going to Lusaka, and talking to the ANC about its persistent refusal to consider abandoning violence, even temporarily, to take part in negotiations among all parties in South Africa.

Whether a Commonwealth committee could achieve anything worthwhile would depend on its willingness to avoid prescriptions and work constructively with those participants in the South African political process who seek peaceful solutions. Yet a willingness to deal with the situation on its merits would itself undoubtedly be determined, as it is with all such international commissions, by the composition of the group. Time will tell whether this initiative is anything more than an attempt to escape into another sphere of unreality.

P.W. Botha Says ANC Treated PFP With Contempt

MB212037 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2033 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Bethlehem, Oct 21, SAPA — The African National Congress [ANC] had treated the Progressive Federal Party [PFP] and business delegations that went to Lusaka with contempt, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said tonight. Speaking at a by-election meeting in Bethlehem, Mr Botha said he had a copy of what Mr Oliver Tambo, secretary-general of the ANC, said about the PFP, which showed what the ANC's attitude was towards the opposition. Mr Botha said Mr Tambo had said that the opposition could do nothing for them, referring to the ANC.

South Africa in its present form must disappear, Mr Botha quoted Mr Tambo as saying. He said the ANC had talked to the PFP and the delegation of businessmen with contempt.

"When the leader of the opposition, Dr van Zyl Slabbert, returned from Lusaka, he said a new constitution was needed in South Africa and apartheid had to be broken down to the ground." Mr Botha said it seemed Mr Tambo had persuaded Dr Slabbert and not vice versa. He said reform in South Africa would take place in terms of civilised norms and not as described by perpetrators of violence.

President Reagan said he did not talk to terrorists, Mrs Thatcher used force against the IRA, nor did the National Party talk to terrorists, he said.

Slabbert on Botha's Remarks

MB220800 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Progressive Federal Party, PFP, leader Frederick van zyl Slabbert, has hit back at the state president's comments on the PFP's talks with the ANC. P.W. Botha said the ANC treated the PFP with contempt and he claims to have a copy of what ANC leader, Oliver Tambo, said about the PFP. The president quotes Mr Tambo saying the opposition can do nothing for the ANC. The president also said that on returning from Lusaka, Dr Slabbert had called for a new constitution and said apartheid should be dismantled. Mr Botha said it seemed Mr Tambo had persuaded Dr Slabbert and not vice versa, but the PFP leader denies this.

[Begin Slabbert recording] It seems to me that the state president has managed to get information which certainly is not available to me or it will appear to me to have the people of the ANC that I have actually met. [sentence as heard] I, of course, did not meet Mr Tambo, so I do not know whether what the state president says is true or not. I certainly did not get the impression from the people that I met there. As to the fact that I suddenly changed my tune after meeting them, that is of course ridiculous nonsense. If the state president takes the trouble to read what I stated in the party's policy document in 1979, there I already made it quite clear that there is no way you build a new constitution on apartheid. [end recording]

Pik Botha Says Leaders Will Solve Problems

MB220733 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] In Pretoria, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has stated that it is the task of the leaders of South Africa to resolve the problems of the country. He said: It is the people of South Africa who have to live with each other and it is the people of the country who had to design and negotiate the structures to bring this about.

Heunis Says Government Committed to Reform

MB212013 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1946 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Durban, Oct 21, SAPA — The government is committed to an ongoing process of constitutional and institutional reform and adjustment at all levels, says the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis.

Addressing the annual congress of the South African Institute of Town and Regional Planners in Durban today, Mr Heunis said: "If there is one constant, one thing of which we can be certain, it is change." The method and direction of change was a central concern of the government.

Mr Heunis said the existence of two "different worlds" within the boundaries of South Africa put pressure on traditional institutional mechanisms and managerial skills. Cities could not be separated from their rural hinterland and many urban problems have their origins in the rural areas, said Mr Heunis.

The considerable influx of rural-urban migrants would have to be planned for as well as the population growth normally experienced in urban areas. The informal sector, with its lack of basic services and infrastructure, was an example of the inability of present institutions to cope.

Urbanisation needed to be planned for to ensure stability because there was no doubt that this process would "continue apace," said Mr Heunis. He admitted there were no simple, easy solutions to these and other problems, but the cheaper and better facilities that regional services councils [RSC] would provide were a step in the right direction.

The country is overgoverned at this time and RSC's would play an important role in the particularly rapid process of urbanisation, Mr Heunis said.

Minister Says Principals May Be Fired for Unrest

MB201112 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0909 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] George Oct 20 SAPA — Many coloured primary and high school principals stand a chance of losing their jobs if they are found guilty of playing an active part in the current school unrest in the country.

According to SABC radio news reports, this was said by the minister of education and culture in the House of Representatives, Mr Carter Ebrahim, when he addressed the South Cape conference of the Labour Party in George, at the weekend. He said he had doubts about the cridibility of the newly formed Western Cape Teachers Union, a break-away group of the Cape Teachers Professional Unions. He had given the chairman of the Ministers, Council, reverend Allan Hendrickse, a long list of names of principals to be investigated by the full council, for their role in schools unrest.

Cape Groups Criticize Remarks

MB220558 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1848 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Cape Town Oct 21 SAPA — Cape community organisations today reacted sharply to a statement by the minister of education and culture in the House of Representatives, Mr Carter Ebrahim, that the actions of 42 teachers would be investigated.

In a statement, Mr David Kapp, of the Federation of Cape Civic Associations, said:

"We reject the Carter/Hendrickse witchhunt being conducted against progressive teachers and principals. Once again we see the true colours of these two puppet ministers: Their actions are one and the same as those who have intimidated, brutalised, and detained our children in the name of law and order.

"We would like to know where these rent-a-vote stooges were when the security forces attacked Athlone recently. Every shot at our children has the Carter/Hendrickse inscription on it. Every jackboot that kicks in our doors, bears the Carter/Hendrickse trade mark. We reject these puppet parliamentarians."

Mr Yousuf Gabru, a spokesman for the Western Cape Teachers Union [WCTU] said today Mr Ebrahim and his party were "an arm of an illegal government in the same way as the police and the army.

Like the army which enforces unjust laws on the oppressed majority so we expect Mr Ebrahim to enforce the rule of his masters in the schools. Just as the students have shown they will not be intimidated, so Mr Ebrahim can rest assured that the days when teachers can be intimidated are long past.

The whole of WCTU will react to any action taken against the 42 teachers now being investigated by Mr Ebrahim."

Education Minister Interviewed on National Unrest

MB211841 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 21 Oct 84

[Interview with Dr Gerrit Viljoen, minister of education and development aid, in Johannesburg by Willem de Klerk on the "Network" program, introduced by Kolie van Koller —live]

[Text] [Van Koller] The values, lifestyle, and disposition of the black man is a dark incomprehensibility for many of us. Many white critics ask among other things why the black burns down institutions like schools, why the apparent good intentions of whites are questioned, and why school children rule black residential areas. Tonight, we have the minister of education and development aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen. Willem de Klerk is the usual Sunday night interviewer:

[De Klerk] Thank you Kolie. Dr Viljoen, a very hearty welcome to you tonight on "Network." I want to make a statement, and I wonder if you will agree with me that there is a growing irritation among the white community on relations and attitudes of blacks. Now, right or wrong the question we would like to take as a theme is: Is this feeling of irritation justified or should whites approach the matter differently?

[Viljoen] I think there can be little doubt that the feeling of irritation does exist, but in the situation in which we live in South Africa, it is necessary that whites, when they experience this feeling of irritation, will have understanding for the circumstances which lead to the actions in the black community which irritate whites. If you try to find an answer, then you must do it with a degree of discreetness because we as whites naturally judge the black community from outside. If we try to understand what happens within the minds of blacks, what happens in their daily lives, then we must place ourselves in their position and that is difficult. We must try to be cautious in our formulation. In the second place, it is important that we realize that the black community can be generally difficult. The black community in South Africa consists of a multiplicity of heterogenous communities, heterogenous in terms of their position in the development spectrum between a traditional lifestyle and a modern urban lifestyle, but also heterogenous in terms of ethnic diversity and even to a degree to which they are prepared to accept their own ethnic identity or just to say they are black South Africans. Taking into consideration all these aspects, you must be careful when you try to formulate an answer.

[De Klerk] Good. Dr Viljoen, I think that you reply was reasonable. In view of the very real nastiness within the white community, can we get your answer to several questions very quickly, the first being why does it seem as if black parents are powerless to discipline their children in view of the increasing violence?

[Viljoen] As whites we must be sympathetic and have understanding for what fundamentally a crisis of authority in the black community. It is a crisis which acompanies urbanization. Urbanization pulls people apart from their traditional lifestyle and breaks down their traditional values before the new community, as it were, where they now live, is ready to develop its own new values. It is not typical of South Africa. It is typical of various urbanization manifestations.

We can look at the disruption of urbanization in the United States and Britain; and the crises of authority which existed there are a manifestation of this transition of values.

This applies particularly to what I would call the individualization of the black family through urbanization. I think most people realize that in the traditional system, the black community acknowledges the so-called extended family, under which not only the two parents but also the grandmothers and uncles and aunts are jointly responsible for the care and disciplining of children within the larger group context.

[De Klerk] And these are falling away now?

[Viljoen] They are falling away, and now in the cities there is only what I would call the unitary family with a father and a mother. And that father and mother have to be away from home for long hours when they are at work or traveling to and fro between the job and the home. And the result is that a gap exists between the children and the parents, more so, because the child, with his opportunity for education and the progress he makes at school, finds that his parents are illiterate or less literate, and that he is thus wiser and cleverer and more sophisitcated that his parents.

[De Klerk] Dr Viljoen, it seems to me as though you have must underlined this fact ... [changes thought] that nothing can be done about it. How can we try to restore the structure of authority, the enlarged family, and so forth to the black community?

[Viljoen] I think that that is something the black community has to do itself. We can, in the urban context, offer better opportunities and more flexibility in the pattern of settlement so that members of the same family can live close to each other. For example, it is very interesting that squatter communities, for example those at Crossroads in the Cape or Inanda in Durban, one finds a natural gathering of the extended family within the squatter situation. But as soon as the township becomes ordered in the Western sense, then one is inclined to sever these possibilities. And I think that that is where we have to...

[De Klerk, interrupting] What you are saying is that in new residential planning the extended family unit should also be accomodated together physically?

[Viljoen] I think we should create the means in these settlements so that blacks in this manner can choose to live close to each other.

[De Klerk] Is this being thought about in the departments concerned with this?

[Viljoen] Oh, yes, this is something that the various local authorities are giving increasing attention to. I think that in the past perhaps, we were not sensitive enough to this issue. We were reasoning from the Western idea of the single family concept, and did not allow for this transitional phase among urbanized blacks moving out of the traditional extended family system.

[De Klerk] It is very interesting. Dr Viljoen, why do the blacks break so easily, apparently, under intimidation?

[Viljoen] I think an important factor here is that in providing new structures of authority in the urban settlements, we neglected to provide those black local authorities — black community councils and the like — with the necessary instruments for maintaining their authority. The experience of the black man in his urbanization process is that the authority rests, or in the past has rested, largely with white controlling bodies, even with white personnel. And I think it is necessary that we offer the urbanizing black community the opportunity to develop its own instruments of authority. For example, in the Black Urban Authorities Act provision is made for law enforcement officials who are trained by the police but serve under the local authorities. You will remember that years ago the informal makgotla [community bush court] evolved, which was a form of internal disciplinary body.

[De Klerk] And this has been stopped.

[Viljoen] And they were stopped. But I think, in retrospect, that we acted too quickly, we were too Western-minded and paid too little attention to Africa's own style of disciplining itself. The African self-disciplining style is not necessarily that of the West, and we have to allow for both during this transitional phase.

[De Klerk] You say, too, that the thinking and planning is towards something like the Makgotla system of self-disciplining by own forces and own police.

[Viljoen] Yes, own, formal -- let us call them municipal police or law enforcement officials. But then too, we accept, I think, that the community in conjunction with the authoritative bodies should institute its own informal, self-controlling structures. I think there should be room for that.

[De Klerk] Dr Viljoen, the question of the good intentions of the whites... this is a problem which has been rejected many times. We did go through a phase when our intentions were not so good. But within the white community, there is the feeling that now we are sincere, that we do want to negotiate, and so on. But it seems that this is up against a stone wall.

[Viljoen] In my experience, one of the things which is most irritating is when the whites are doing something with good intentions and find that their efforts are totally rejected or questioned by the blacks. And I feel we must understand it. There are various factors which cause this attitude among the blacks. First, it is often the result of a lack of contact, a lack of understanding between the black community and the white community, between black leaders and white leaders. We do not know each other; therefore we do not understand each other and we have no faith in each other. So, I think that greater interaction and opportunities for contact at what I would call the ground level is important here. Second, the black community sees around it many signs of discrimination and inequality which it ascribes to the government, which it sees as a whtie government. But another important factor I have noticed is that, even when we as a government make announcements of reform, it takes a long time from the time of the announcement to the moment of practical implementation, and then the black begins to think he is being cheated again, this time by someone dragging his feet. And he does not understand the reasons for the delay, and we on our part neglect to explain it to him. We thus have to make sure in our announcements of reform that these reforms have not been thoguht out by the whites alone, but that it has been done through negotiation with black institutions. And if the black community knows that their leaders are also involved, I think they will have a better understanding of the unavoidable delays. But these are just a few of the factors which make the blacks suspicious of our good intentions, in my experience.

[De Klerk] Dr Viljoen, why are the blacks not coming to the negotiating table? Is the background to that also, perhaps, what you have been saying now?

[Viljoen] The reason why the black leaders, or some of the black leaders, are not coming to the negotiating table — and let me just say that there are very many important black persons who in the past 2 years have been involved in the process of negotiation very actively — but the reasons why the informal leaders particularly are not coming to the table, I believe is because there is a tremendous amount of intimidation which scares them from the negotiating table, and especially this insulting description of the person negotiating with the government as a puppet or stooge of the government [last six words in English]. This also frightens them off. Another factor is that they insist on more details of the program being negotiated. On the other hand, the government's standpoint is not to go into too much detail, precisely because we want to negotiate these details. And so we have a kind of chicken-and-egg situation: Must we first announce our program or must we first negotiate? And at present, this is the retarding factor to which we are giving urgent attention.

[De Klerk] Have you any hope of solving this problem soon?

[Viljoen] We have to overcome it. We have to get around the table, and to me it is pleasing that even black leaders who are at present critical about sitting down with us nevertheless emphasize that only we in South Africa can find lasting and practical solutions if we negotiate for them around the table, so that there will be the greatest possible amount of mutual acceptance of such solutions.

[De Klerk] Dr Viljoen, let us return to the polarization. A while ago you said we have to have more contact and interaction with each other. And it seems as though the polarization is increasing, especially when one realizes that the vast majority of black youth is under 15 years old, and they are the apparent radicals today. Do you think that this polarization can be countered by applying more stringent apartheid measures, as we were speaking about just before we came on the air?

[Viljoen] I do not want to speak about the impracticability and the impossibility of implementing those Boer state ideas and national state ideas that were dealt with in a previous part of the program. [a feature on speakers defending the idea of an Afrikaaner state] It is so self-evident that one does not want to go into the matter. But what I want to emphasize is that particularly when there is separation as we have in the present system and would like to retain, namely, separate areas for individual national states for the various black peoples and own residential areas in the urban context, then, especially then, there have to be opportunities for contact. One of the important things identified by the recent Human Sciences Research Council report on intergroup relations was that a too vigorous and too rigid implementation of separation has so compartmentalized us and separated us from each other that we do not know each other at all, we do not meet each other at all, and as a a result we do not understand each other's problems and aspirations, and we end up living in mutual mistrust. And I think that this is one of the most important priorities facing us. In my view, it does not help if our leaders negotiate with each other at the highest level and find what would hopefully be mutually acceptable solutions if there is no foundation, no basis, no root system among the wider community who can meet each other in their daily contact and learn to know each other and understand each other and by so doing, build up trust. Let us assume we have a new constitution, which I hope will be given form in the future, in which the black man also participates in the political decision-making up to the highest government level. That constitution has to be applied practically, and it can only be applied if there is contact and trust among the leadership.

[De Klerk] Let us come down to basics, Doctor. In other words, you feel that the ordinary person in normal every-day occupation, school life, and so on, should have more contact. Let us take one example, the schools. What is your opinion on greater contact between black and white schools?

[Viljoen] I believe that it is not only desirable, but necessary. And we can achieve this without involving our understanding of separate schools or separate residential areas in any way. But at the functional level, such as sports, for example we will have to create opportunities for contact between leaders, contact between teachers in their various areas of specialization, between the white community and the black community who live physically isolated from each other, to bring this about so that they can get to know each other, and by discussion in broad terms they can learn to understand each other's problems and build up trust.

[De Klerk] I take it you mean continued contact...

[Viljoen, interrupting] Oh, yes.

[De Klerk] ...because token contact does not help much. What do you say to that?

[Viljoen] No, it is my experience and also that of young people in a constituency which has made great progress in this regard that one's first meeting is a considerable confrontation because these are two groups who do not know each other at all, and who are suspicious of each other, even hostile towards each other, and the sparks fly. But at subsequent meetings, the strangeness has been reduced, there is a degree of mutual understanding, and this has to be followed up to establish real trust. But here, I believe, it is not only the government that has to act. It is also the older community, and one does not have to force the parents who do not wish to do so. It can take place in informal ways: there is the church community, the sports community, the business world, the professional world, you name it. Every one of them, without waiting for the government, should establish a basis for better mutual understanding at these levels as an urgent priority.

[De Klerk] Sir, do you see this as only contact at those levels, or as social contact, and unstructured contact?

[Viljoen] No, I think unstructured contact at a more informal level can flow from that.

[De Klerk] Dr Viljoen, let us move on to the other nagging issue, and that is the doubt among whites as to whether the black community will ever become ripe or ready for democracy.

[Viljoen] That is a very interesting question. As you know, the African community is, in a certain respect, democratic at its roots, and in another aspect, it is not at all democratic. This is what I mean: The African community, the traditional tribal community, governs and decides by deliberation, through indabs [talks] thorugh patient discussion, and through the search for consensus, not through a majority vote. In that respect, it is very democratic. Everyone participates, and a consensus is sought. But on the other hand, it does not understand opposition. One has to abide by the decision of the majority, and the recognition of a structured opposition is a divisive force which is totally unacceptable in the black tradition. And that aspect of democracy is something the African person finds it hard to accept, and that is why one has to many 1-party states in Africa.

[De Klerk] How can we reconcile these two opposing ideas with democracy?

[Viljoen] I think it is a difficult problem but that means that the structures for participation in the political decisionmaking process do not necessarily have to be the same. This is a point the state president has emphasized many times. But you know, there is also another aspect to democracy in the African context, and that is the leadership concept. In our system, a leader is chosen by a majority vote. But in the traditional black community, I am told, the leader is the man who was born as such, or the man who has made himself a figure of importance, a self-made leader, and here in South Africa some groups use the expression that you select a bull for a heard, but a leader proves himself to the community.

[De Klerk] Dr Viljoen, I think that, unfortunately, we have to end as our time is up.

Tambo Says Moloise's Death Must Be Avenged

EA201517 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] Compatriots, tonight we present to you an address to our embattled nation by the president of the ANC, Comrade Oliver Tambo, following the judicial murder of our courageous patriot Benjamin (Malesena) Moloise by the fascist Pretoria Botha Malan regime.

[Begin Tambo recording] Fellow countrymen, compatriots, combatants of Umkhonto We Sizwe, comrades, as you and the whole world now know, this morning the racist regime of Botha-Malan committed yet one more crime against us. Against us, the oppressed and exploited people of South Africa against the [words indistinct] despite worldwide protest, from prominent personalities, organizations around the world, governments and the UN Security Council and despite the demand from several leaders and organizations within our country.

The Pretoria regime has this morning murdered in cold blood our dear comrade. The murders of our young people, no less than the massacre of heir compatriots in Soweto and other parts of the country, their murder must be avenged in struggle. [Word indistinct]crime must not and will not go unpunished. [end recording]

President Tambo went on to state that today this gallant son of our people has joined the long list of the heroes of our struggle. His cruel and brutal murder is one more reason why the apartheid regime must be destroyed. He went on to pledge that in his name, in the name of Benjamin Moloise, let us all rededicate ourselves to the cause for which he sacrificed his young life. As we pay tribute tonight, said the president, Tambo, to this young courageous fighter for our liberation who has fallen on the field of battle, our hearts go out to the dear ones he has left behind.

To his parents, to his mother, Mrs Moloise, who stood by firmly beside throughout the gruelling moment of loneliness in the death cell, to his relatives and friends, to all of them, Comrade President Tambo said, we extend the heartfelt condolences of the African National Congress and all its members.

The ANC president stated further: In the role of this gallant fighter in our struggle, his dedication and loyalty to our cause, the cause of the oppressed and downtrodden masses, his selfless sacrifice has not been in vain and will not be in vain. For the African National Congress, for Umkhonto We Sizwe and for our people as a whole, his blood is a call to arms, a battle cry, it is a challenge, we must for his sake and for all those who have sacrificed like him, move against the enemy of the people, the enemy of mankind.

[Begin Tambo recording]The apartheid system is a crime against us. Internationally, it is identified as a crime against humanity. It is, therefore, no crime on our part to fight for the overthrow of the Pretoria regime. On the contrary, it is the duty we owe to ourselves, to Africa and to mankind, all our people who are killed by this violent regime.

Fellow compatriots, comrades, friends, during the next few days, please prepare to (?care) our falled hero. [sentence as heard] Let us all throughout the country remember that there can be no victory without sacrifice, that our comrade has made his sacrifice, because our struggle involves sacrifice. In our fight we suffer casualties, but let the enemy also know that as he fights to defend the criminal system he too will suffer casualties. Let us ensure he does. Our struggle has given us much experience to date. We have more to learn from it, but we have already learned (?in the first place) that to move forward to be effective, to advance we must act in unity in a united action against our hated enemy. [end recording]

Buthelezi Says Apartheid Will Be Conquered

MB191037 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0957 GMT 19 Oct 85

[SAPA PR Wire Service; issued by the chief minister's office, Ulundi]

[Text] Ulundi, Saturday — The unrest and the economic situation in South Africa were more serious than was thought, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said here today, and poverty would become even more severe. But apartheid, which had caused the problems would be conquered, he told the annual conference of the Inkatha Womens Brigade. There was no doubt of this — it was only a matter of time.

The KwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president said Inkatha had played the most prominent role in making the new constitution unworkable. The South African Government would not be "floundering around," searching for alternatives to it if he had not stopped KwaZulu being dragged down into "quasi-independence." That was where the organisation had showed its strength.

"We stopped the South African Government in its tracks when they wanted to make over a million people stateless by including the Ingwavuma and Kangwane areas into Swaziland," Chief Buthelezi said. This was where Inkatha, which had a controlling influence in the KwaZulu legislative assembly, had employed its strength.

"Because we have this massive strength, there will be no negotiating table where we are absent," he said. "Just as the armed struggle is futile without us being involved in it, so apartheid must crumble when we oppose it. We in Inkatha realise that whites are not completely dependent on blacks, but we also recognise that blacks are completely dependent on whites." [sentence as received]

Unless apartheid was vanquished and replaced with a just, race-free system in which blacks and whites worked toegther, victory would be empty. Inkatha has developing the negotiating power which would bring this about. "We see the futility of driving whites into adopting a scorched-earth policy to lay waste the land before us, in opposition to blacks who have also adopted a scorched-earth policy."

He said the ANC mission in exile was coming into the country to scorch the earth, to turn black against black, to destroy factories and to turn South Africa into a crippled ruin, just so that they could sit as a government returned from exile. "They would rather preside over a desolate South Africa, laid to waste in their attempt to seize power, than they would like to return to a South Africa in which there are open and free elections in which all can participate as equals."

Chief Buthelezi said it was a "black South African heresy" to claim that being involved in internecine black strife meant being involved in the struggle for liberation. What this struggle actually necessitated was involvement against racial injustice, but it also meant building up the nation for a new future.

"We must overcome apartheid, but we must also prepare for the new society which will be ours when it is vanquished. That is why Inkatha is so terribly opposed to the education of our children being interrupted and to our schools being burnt." Once the struggle was won, every job that a black could occupy at a higher level would be vitally valuable, and each year of education a child now had was one of preparation for the future. So was the establishment of each self-help scheme.

"Every time we behave so as to increase black bargaining power to strengthen our arm at the negotiating table, we strike a blow for freedom, he said.

"That is why Inkatha is committed to non-violence and to the politics of negotiation. Freedom will be empty if we have dehumanised ourselves in the process of achieving it, and political victory will be empty if we have laid waste the land of our birth. When a hippo comes to eat your crops, you do not destroy your crops to get rid of it.

"This," Chief Buthelezi said, "is the wisdom of the struggle, of the founding fathers of the African National Congress, of the heroes of our struggle and of the Inkatha leadership. That is what I mean when I speak of Inkatha being structured in the ideals of the African National Congress as propounded by the founding fathers in 1912."

Chief Buthelezi Issues Statement on ANC, UDF

MB201137 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1125 GMT 20 Oct 85

[SAPA PR Wire Service; issued by the chief minister's office, Ulundi]

[Text] Chief Mangosuthu G. Buthelezi, chief minister of KwaZulu, president of Inkatha and chairman of the South African Black Alliance has released the following press statement:

I am often surprised that, when I and members of Inkatha are vilified internationally more than any other politician or group in South Africa, white or black, by the external mission of the ANC and the UDF [United Democratic Front] and also by their friends in the anti-apartheid movement, I am the one who is accused by the media of attacking the UDF and/or ANC, when all I do is respond to their attacks on me and their vilification of me and Inkatha.

The ANC mission in exile has committed itself to the armed struggle and the United Democratic Front has committed itself to making the country ungovernable. We all know that the UDF cannot do so outside the use of intimidation and violence. It is the name of their game.

We also know that the UDF attack anybody who, in their own judgement, they term collaborators, or anybody they regard as "working within the system." In this they are encouraged by the ANC mission in exile. Black on black violence is instigated by them in their official policies. They actually desire to attack blacks who do not agree with them. This is their official policy.

On the other hand, Inkatha's official policy is non-violence. It is not only our official policy, it is our practical guideline. And yet it is I who is accused in the media of being responsible for violence.

The number of deaths, and the destruction of property of Inkatha members and of the KwaZulu government during the violence which took place in the greater Durban area has been quickly swept under the carpet and forgotten.

It is Inkatha which is being accused of unleashing violence against members of the UDF in the townships in the greater

Durban area. This (the accusations) is, of course, orchestrated by certain while liberal organisations such as the Black Sash, Women for Peace, Diakonia and certain clerics in the Durban area.

The truth of the matter is that it is apartheid which is reponsible for the cleavages which lie as a root cause of black-on-black confrontations. We have to eradicate these divisions because, unless we remove them as stumbling blocks in the way of black/white negotiations, there can be no negotiations in South Africa.

Black unity is imperative for the politics of negotiation. For those committed to violence, it is not so imperative. For me it is, unless there can be unity among blacks on the basis of accepting the need for a multi-strategy approach, the black front is destroyed and black negotiating powers are minimised.

My recent visit to Switzerland has dramatised for me another serious dimension of these black on black conflicts. When I was boycotted by members of the Swiss Federation of Churches, in Berne and Zurich, one of the few members I met told me that they were now forced, by my support for continued investment in South Africa, to choose between me, on the one hand, and Bishop Tutu, the Rev. Boesak and the UDF on the other hand.

The anti-apartheid movement in Switzerland circulated a letter to many important people and opinion-makers, asking them not to receive me. Those who invited me were severely chided for having dared to invite me. This is Western democracy for you. This whispering campaign, and pressures by the media on people not to receive me or allow me to appear on TV shows, I have exprienced elsewhere; and even in the United States.

I obviously do not blame the West for their interest in the South African problem and for expressing their abhorrence of apartheid — which I have abhorred all my life. I have been in politics all my life. I have opposed apartheid, for the monstrous thing that it is, all my life. My family have a record of more than 100 years fighting white domination, segregation and apartheid. I have a moral obligation to continue in that struggle until freedom is won.

I seek Western allies in our struggle. I see a role for the West and I am encouraged by their condemnation of apartheid; but then the role that the West plays should be a constructive role, and not a role which heightens internecine black on black conflicts.

I have had good relationships with the ANC mission in exile until 1980. For five years before then, I was president of Inkatha, and by then I already occupied an official leadership position in KwaZulu for 10 years. That was never an issue. In fact, I was urged to do what I did by the old ANC's leadership.

Today, however, I am vilified more than Mr P.W. Botha is by them. I have met Mr Oliver Tambo over the years in Europe and Africa without the slightest problem, and we have sent emissaries to each other over the years who can be named on both sides. And yet the delegations that have recently been to see the ANC mission in exile are now told that I am the only person they say they do not want to deal with. This was said to the delegation of businessmen and to the PFP [Progressive Federal Party] delegation.

I am deeply concerned about the deadlock situation in South Africa. Whether we like it or not, there is a black/white conflict situation in our politics and, whether we like it or not, while blacks remain divided among themselves, this deadlock will continue.

I have adamantly refused to have anthing to do with the special cabinet committee set up by the state president to negotiate with blacks about their political future.

I have had nothing to do with the non-statutory negotiating forum, and I have constantly insisted that it is only when negotiations can take place outside the four corners of apartheid, and outside the four corners of this country's present Constitution, that negotiations can get off the ground. I have constantly called for a statement of intent which can be signed by black and white leaders.

Continued disunity among blacks is as destructive of prospects of negotiation as is the state president's unwillingness to accept the need for such a declaration.

This is where the logjam lies. There is now what one can perhaps call an equilibrium in the country. Violence on the part of the state, and counter-violence, can rise and fall in level but there will be no resolution through violence. We are deadlocked on the violence front and we are deadlocked on the negotiating front, and it is only unity of purpose among blacks working in a multi-strategy approach, which could unlock the deadlocked situation in which we find ourselves.

Buthelezi Urges Against Regional Services Councils

MB200602 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1706 GMT 19 Oct 85

[SAPA PR wire services; issued by the chief minister's office, Ulundi]

[Text] Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi today appealed to the government to suspend the abolition of the provincial system and the introduction of regional services councils.

In a message read for him at its Natal congress at Westville today by cabinet colleague and Inkatha Secretary-General Dr Oscar Dhlomo, he called on the New Republic Party to give the recommendations of the Buthelezi commission the closest possible scrutiny. The KwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president pointed out that the recommendations did not reflect an alien black ideology and were not made by KwaZulu or Inkatha, but by South Africans of all races who held eminent positions inside and outside the province and who were under the chairmanship of Professor Denis Schreiner. He said blacks and whites were so interwoven and mutually dependent in Natal's economic field that it would never have been possible for any National Party government to impose Verwoerdian blueprints on it.

The black-white relationship in this region could more easily be translated into political interdependence that anywhere else in the country. Chief Buthelezi said there was every prospect of successful negotiations taking place between black and white within the existing structures of KwaZulu, the province and local authorities.

"I really do believe that a combined voice from blacks and whites in KwaZulu/Natal, calling for compromise solutions in thought-out and mutually acceptable forms of first and second tier government, will be heeded by Pretoria," he said.

The South African Government did not know where to go from here. "National Party politicians may bluster and adopt stances in public but I am correct, I believe, in saying simply that Pretoria has no blueprint which will be acceptable to blacks and whites here.

"We are the people who have to find each other... and if we come together and lay before the South African Government plans of action which are realistic, and which move towards achievable goals, it will heed what we say."

Chief Buthelezi said all thinking South Africans knew that the present situation could not continue. The economy was in tatters, friends in the outside world found it increasingly necessary to translate moral action against apartheid into punitive measures, violence had spread throughout the land and there were emergency regulations in 36 districts.

"The South African Government faces these and other issues from a parliamentary base which is part of the problem, not of the solution," he said.

It was the tricameral parliament, which whites had forced on them, which was the final straw for blacks. Even if a fourth chamber were created for them, "violent revolution would sweep the land before blacks could accept the continued white dominance in national decision-making which is the aim of the present tricameral parliamentary system."

No matter how bold President P.W. Botha had been in moving away from Verwoerdian apartheid, and regardless of those reforms which were in fact meaningful to ordinary black people, blacks would continue to reject offers to negotiate if the directions and end products of negotiations were being prescribed.

His own calls for a declaration of intent from the state president were repeatedly labeled as prescribing. If insisting on nationally recognised democratic standards, saying that South Africa was one country and maintaining that there was one electorate in South Africa was a prescription, "then I am prescribing," Chief Buthelezi said.

"All I am saying is that whatever constitution is eventually adopted, as far as blacks are concerned, it must be one recognised and identifiable as democratic by the great democracies of the world."

Sutton Urges Reform Based on Group Representation

MB200623 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] The leader of the New Republic Party [NRP] Mr Bill Sutton, says the future of South Africa will be built around group representation in a central legislature.

Mr Sutton told the party's Natal congress at Westville that the country was facing growing demands at home and abroad for blacks to be enjoying parliamentary power. He said that in view of these pressures the time had come for all opposition groups and the government to put together a package of constitutional reform based on a formula of group representation.

Seven Clergymen To Meet With ANC in Lusaka

MB220920 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0917 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 22 SAPA — Seven clergymen, including ministers from all the Afrikaans churches and the Ned Geref Kerk [Dutch Reformed Church] family, plan a meeting with the banned African National Congress in Lusaka, reports *BEELD* newspaper in Johannesburg today.

Dr Nico Smith, minister of the NG Kerk in Africa in Mamelodi, near Pretoria, will lead the group. He said yesterday arrangements for the meeting were "going according to plan."

Last week's withdrawal of the passports of eight University of Stellenbosch's students — who had planned to meet members of the ANC's youth wing in Lusaka — had "in no way" affected the ministers' plans, Dr Smith said.

Dr Smith did not want to name the six clergymen who would accompany him but indicated they came from Afrikaans churches and those under the umbrella of the Ned Geref Kerk. He said they would be travelling as individuals rather than as representatives of their churches. No date had yet been set for the meeting but arrangements should be finalised shortly, he added.

Dr Smith, one of the authors of the controversial book *STORM-KOMPAS*, which caused an outcry within Afrikaans churches, said a group of academics had already met a month before the recent meeting of SA businessmen and the ANC in Lusaka to discuss the role of the church in South Africa. It has been decided at the meeting that the government had become "politically cornered" and that the church should take on a reconciliatory role in South Africa, Dr Smith said.

"To take on this reconciliatory role the church must have first-hand information on the ANC stand towards South Africa. We are travelling to Lusaka for theological reasons and not to conspire," (saam te sweer), he said.

The government decision to withdraw the passports of the eight Matie students who were to have met the ANC youth wing this week had not deterred the clerics, Dr Smith said.

"I feel free in my conscience to go. I have not consented to go because of any pressure." The government would be "foolish" (dwaas) if it withdrew the ministers passports, Dr Smith said.

Spokesman on 'Provocation'

MB221209 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] A spokesman for the office of the state president says if South Africans continue to attempt to hold talks with the ANC, this would amount to provocation of the authority of the state. In reply to a question by our political staff, the spokesman said the government had no official knowledge of proposed talks between members of Afrikaans churches led by Dr N. Smith of Mamelodi and the ANC.

However, he said that the government continued to hold very strong views on talks with the ANC. The spokesman said the ANC was an organization bent on murder, which arranged for bombs to be detonated in Pretoria, which murdered innocent blacks, which stood under communist control, which rejected religion, fomented revolution, and liaised with international terrorist groups. Any further attempts by South Africans, who support the organization, could cause the government serious embarrassment. He said: If they ahead with such childish and naive talks, despite pleas by the head of state and cabinent ministers, this would amount to provoking public authority.

The spokesman was not prepared to comment on the possible withdrawal of passports.

Nine Cape Town Unions Urge Support for Students

MB221002 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0959 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Cape Town Oct 22 SAPA — Nine unions in Cape Town today aligned themselves with students and pupils in their "struggle" for a "free" society.

The General Workers Union, Food and Canning Workers Union; Paper, Wood and Allied Workers Union; Retail and Allied Workers Union; Cape Town Municipal Workers Association; National Automobile and Allied Workers Union; Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union; and South African Allied Workers Union; which have a combined membership of 40,000 in the Western Cape, called on members to "continue their struggle alongside their children for a society free from oppression and exploitation."

Condemning the "brutality of the security forces" towards students and residents in Guguletu, Elsies River, Athlone and other places, the unions called for the immediate withdrawal of security forces from the townships and an end to the "reign of terror." There could be no return to peace until this was done, they said.

The deaths of children at the hands of security forces could not be forgiven and the shooting of young people and workers in the areas where workers lived was unacceptable. The unions expressed their solidarity with the families of those killed and their support for all who had suffered at the hands of the security forces.

The Cape Youth Congress said SADF and police action in the Peninsula would not be tolerated. "We'll fight back with every breath in our bodies because we are determined to have our freedom," a statement said.

Pretoria Students Vote Against Opening Campus

MB181053 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2017 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 17, SAPA — The majority of a "mass" meeting of about 350 white Pretoria University student voted tonight against opening the campus to students of other races but the matter is to be decided by secret ballot among the 20,000-strong student body early next year.

The "mass" meeting tonight was called by the Student Representative Council after, in terms of the students constitution, a request that it be held was accompanied by the required 50 signatures.

A motion, put by Mr Gerdus Kruger, chairman of the rightwing Afrikaner Studente Front Organisation, called on the "massed student body" to express its strongest objection that the students had not been informed of the university council's change of policy on admitting students of colour.

It also called for the university to be maintained as exclusively white and Afrikaner culture orientated, and for an urgent request to be made to the council to reverse its decision to open the campus.

The issue of students of other races being allowed to study at the university came to the forefront a few weeks ago when it became known that the university council had "reformulated" its admittance policy to permit this "on grounds of merit."

After a sometimes heated debate, during which students opposed to the motion claimed those present did not represent the student body and that the "mass" meeting was no bigger that the first year Afrikaans language class, the motion was approved — by those qualified to vote — by 155 votes to 77.

Mr Driekus Kriek, chairman of the SRC and of tonight's meeting, declared the motion approved by a majority, but said the matter would be put to the student body for an opinion by secret ballot at the earliest opportunity. Because the academic year is almost finished, the vote — in effect a form of referendum — would be held early next year, he explained afterwards.

An earlier motion at the start of the meeting tonight that the meeting be postponed because examinations were in progress and many students could not attend, was not approved by the students.

Student Federation Criticizes Planned ANC Talks

MB211229 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] The National Students Federation has issued a statement in Johannesburg criticizing the decision by Stellenbosch University students to plan talks with the ANC youth league in Lusaka. The statement describes the decision as a major affront to the millions of peace-loving South Africans who have rejected the strategy of terror which forms the basis of the ANC's plans to establish a Soviet-style republic in southern Africa.

While condemning the intended meeting, the federation views the restrictions placed on these students by the government as an infringement of the rights of the individual.

Police Report Unrest Situation, Violence

21 Oct Evening Report

MB211752 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1738 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 21, SAPA — The following is the unrest situation report for the period 8 am to 6 pm today, issued by the Police Public Relations Division in Pretoria:

In the Western Province:

This morning three coloured men were arrested at the University of the Western Cape for participating in a demonstration when banners were also displayed. In an incident at Mitchells Plain, when a group of about 20 coloured youths stopped and robbed a private vehicle of its contents, four coloured men and one female were arrested. At Khayelitsha, police and private vehicles were stoned by a mob of about 100 black youths. One black was fatally wounded. His name is unknown. Another arrested by the police. Five coloured men and five females were arrested when a shop at Soutriver, was stoned.

In the Boland in the Cape:

At Wellington earlier today a mob in the coloured residential area stoned a police vehicle and police used tersmoke and birdshot. A coloured female and a male youth under 18 years were lightly injured.

In Soweto, Johannesburg:

In Soweto a mob of blacks today attacked a black man. After stabbing him, he was doused in petrol and set alight. He is in a critical condition in hospital. The Soweto City hall was stoned today and little damage caused. However, a vast amount of tarred poles were set on fire, causing an estimated damage of R250,000. There was no police action at that stage.

In the Eastern Province:

The charred body of an unidentified black man was found under burned out tyres at KwaZekele today.

22 Oct Morning Report

MB220725 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0720 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Pretoria Oct 22 SAPA — Herewith unrest situation report for the period 8 pm yesterday to 8 am today, issued by the SAP directorate of public relations in Pretoria:

"Unrest last night was restricted mostly to the western Cape, with isolated incidents occurring in other parts of the country.

"In the Bonteheuwel coloured residential area, a private home was petrol-bombed and extensively damaged. At Crossroads, black youths petrol-bombed a private vehicle. The vehicle was destroyed and the driver slightly injured. In Athlone coloured residential area, a man was arrested following an incident during which a road was barricaded. In the same area, a number of private vehicles were damaged by arsonists and stonethrowers. Two men were arrested in connection with these incidents.

"At Elsies River coloured residential area, a private vehicle was stoned. A man was arrested in connection with this incident. In an Indian suburb of Cape Town, a private vehicle was destroyed by arsonists, while in Hanover Park a car was extensively damaged and the driver slightly injured when it was stoned by a mob of Coloureds.

"At Philipi, a man was arrested for stoning a private vehicle in the coloured residential area. In the Heideveld coloured residential area, a shot was fired at an SAP vehicle. No-one was injured in the incident. In the Steenberg coloured residential area, a private vehicle was stoned. A youth was arrested in connection with this incident. In Mitchells Plain, a man was arrested after a similar incident and two buses were destroyed by arsonists. At Manenberg coloured residential area, police arrested three youths when they stoned police vehicles.

"In the Retreat coloured residential area, five men were arrested for stoning an SAP vehicle and a shop. In the Paarl East coloured area, eight men were arrested after the stoning of a private vehicle. In the Sandbult black residential area in the Southwestern Cape, a man was arrested after a police vehicle was damaged by stone-throwers.

"In Soweto black residential area, near Port Elizabeth, the burnt body of a black man was found by a police patrol. At KwaNobuhle, near Uitenhage, a black school was extensively damaged by a fire.

"In Umlazi black residential area near Durban, a school was extensively damaged by arsonists. In KwaMashu, three private homes were extensively damaged by petrol bombs. A woman in one of the houses was slightly injured. In Mamelodi, near Pretoria, a bus was damaged by stone-throwers. Police arrested a yough in connection with this incident.

"In Soweto (WWR) [Witwatersrand], a development board hall was extensively damaged by arsonists. A black man was arrested in connection with this incident. In the same area, two private homes were petrol bombed and extensively damaged.

"The body of a black man, with stab and burn wounds, was discovered by the police.

"At Zakhele, a black residential area near Standerton, a policeman's house was stoned. The attackers were driven off with shotgun and pistol fire. A black man was fatally wounded. In the same area, a large mob stoned a hostel and killed a black man. A youth was arrested in connection with these incidents."

'Widespread' Cape Violence

MB211413 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1352 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Cape Town, Oct 21, SAPA — At least six cars were set alight in widespread incidents of violence in the Cape Peninsula today, SABC Radio News reported.

There were stone-throwing incidents, the erection of road blocks and at least one petrol bomb attack in Bo-Kaap, Elsies River, Langa, and Bonteheuwel areas. Several roads in those areas were closed as were all access roads to the black townships on the cape flats. Police had to intervene on several occasions but details of injuries and arrests were not available.

The death toll in unrest in the Peninsula since the start of the unrest has risen to at least 67 with the death of two men this weekend. One was shot by the police in Langa and 30-year-old Mr William Baadjies was shot by a motorist whose car was stoned in Stikland. Fires caused damage to the Bonteheuwel High School and the home of a teacher, Mr Nicolaas Jerome, in Kuils River. It was the second attack on the school.

Further on Cape Unrest

MB220514 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2312 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Cape Town Oct 21 SAPA — Four petrol bombs were thrown into the offices of Dixon's Radio in Buitengracht Street late this evening and seven display windows of another stores in the same street were shattered by rocks as the sporadic violence which took place in the Skotsche Kloof area during the day continued. Earlier three cars were gutted by fire and at least 19 damaged by stone-throwing youths nearby.

Police in casspirs patrolled the upper part of the city for most of the day after trouble first broke out at 10 am when a group of youths set fire to a car parked on the corner of Yusuf Drive and Pentz Road just off the main thoroughfare of Upper Wale Street. Before disappearing into the neighbourhood youths ran through the streets — a favourite parking area for white city workers — hurling stones at the windows of parked cars. A second car was set alight minutes later in Leeuwen Street.

A local resident who declined to give his name, said the youths seemed set on damaging only newer cars. He believed the youths had done so to hit out at whites instead of blacks whom they believed drove older models.

The owner of the first burnt-out car, Mr Phillip Pretorius, of Edgemead, a lecturer at the Wingfield Technical college who is studying for his teachers diploma at the Cape Technikon, rushed out to find his new Toyota blazing. After the incident he said he believed it was some kind of retaliation.

"I refused to give a schoolgirl some money last week and she threatened to burn my car within a week," he said. Later in the afternoon, the car which had stood behind Mr Pretorius' vehicle was set alight.

Sporadic violence continued in many areas today, with a lecture hall at the University of the Western Cape damaged by fire and three students arrested during a placard demonstration on campus. In nearby Bellville South, police arrested two men after vehicles were stoned. A casspir patrolled the area and teargas was fired causing residents to flee into houses.

Extensive stone-throwing was reported from many areas including Modderdam Road, Hanover Park, Vanguard Drive, and De la Rey Road, Ravensmead. Roads into Crossroads and Guguletu were closed for most of the day and Alpine Road in Michells Plain was closed about 3 pm. Motorists on the N2 were again the target of stone-throwers.

The *CAPE TIMES* newspaper continued to receive anonymous calls from white motorists who say they are arming themselves and will shoot at stone-throwers. Trucks and cars were set alight at various places in the Peninsula. In Salt River pupils smashed windows at a factory.

Police fired teargas at pupils at the Beacon Valley Senior Secondary school in Mitchells Plain after a mass meeting about noon. There were unconfirmed reports that a nine-year-old Ravensmead boy was shot and wounded in his arm.

Security police searched the Community Arts Project (CAP) building in Woodstock yesterday evening because they believed "a crime was being ocmmited on the premises." CAP organiser Mr Derek Joubert said the police found nothing and left.

2 Killed in Cape Town Area

MB221150 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1148 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Cape Town Oct 22 SAPA — Two more people were reported killed by security forces gunfire at Crossroads, Cape Town today, bringing to three the number killed in police action on the Cape Flats since yesterday morning. Sporadic stone-throwing incidents were also reported in parts of Mitchells Plain, the N2 freeway and Modderdam Road near Bellville South.

Today's deaths at Crossroads were reported by staff at the SACLA Clinic, who said one man had died of shotgun wounds in the back. A doctor had confirmed another death nearby, staff said. They said the one man died when security force members opened fire after a vehicle had been stoned. Riot police and SADF units have patrolled lower Lansdowne Road almost constantly for several weeks.

Yesterday a 15-year-old Khayelitsha youth was shot dead by police and a 63-year-old Pinelands resident was treated for burns after his car was petrol-bombed in Swartklip Road, Mitchells Plain.

1 Killed in Johannesburg

MB211157 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1127 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Johannesburg, Oct 21, SAPA — A man was killed and a woman critically injured when their car collided with a PUTCO [Public Transportation Company] bus which went out of control when it was stoned by a mob in Kew, Johannesburg, last night. Several passengers in another bus were injured by flying glass.

A passenger returning from a church service in Alexandra Township said the bus was ambushed by a group of youths throwing stones.

Western Cape University Students To Continue Classes

MB190644 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1811 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Cape Town, Oct 18, SAPA — University of Western Cape [UWC] Students today voted narrowly in favour of continuing classes and writing year-end-exams.

At the end of a five-hour meeting, 645 students voted in favour of continuing classes, 616 voted against, and 17 abstained.

A Cape Town advocate, Mr Dullar Omar, addressed the UWC studetns on violence and the use of institutionalised violence by the state, such as the execution of Benjamin Moloise in Pretoria Central Prison today.

Students in favour of boycotting classes said there should be solidarity with the other students in the region following the deaths of a number of people in various suburbs and townships.

Some students said their parents and sponsors would not be able to help them through an additional year if they stopped their studies now.

Today's meeting followed disruption of classes on the campus and a number of meetings after a decision to resume classes on October 7.

The Students Representative Council was divided on the issue but the decision of the majority of the students not to put conditions on resuming classes was accepted.

Students at the Bellville Training College will meet again on Monday after only 67 per cent of the students attended a gathering at the college today. A narrow vote in favour of continuing classes was taken.

Students Protest Decision

MB211540 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1517 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Cape Town, Oct 21, SAPA — A number of students and pupils were arrested as police monitored school gatherings in the Western Cape today and a lecture theater was damaged by fire at the University of the Western Cape [UWC]. The fire is believed to have been caused by an exploding petrol bomb.

Three UWC students were arrested early today during a picket protesting against Friday's decision by student to return to lectures. Students said the three were among about 15 students at UWC's main gate holding placards. All were members of Christian campus organisations which decided at a meeting last night to protest peacefully against the decision.

Students March in Protest

MB221123 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1121 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Cape Town Oct 22 SAPA — Police fired a water cannon containing purple dye at about 200 marching students at the University of the Western Cape [UWC] this morning. Two foreign television cameramen were arrested by police during the incident. The students — who opposed a decision last week to return to classes — had intended to leave the campus and march towards Bellville South along Modderdam Road.

At about 11 am students at the campus main gate were confronted by two casspirs and the water cannon. A policeman warned students and foreign news media to leave the scene immediately. The students did not leave and the water cannon was fired at them from about 100m. It pumped out a purple dye which police say does not disappear for about three days.

Police arrested CBS and WTN Television representatives and again warned other media representatives to leave the area. The new police helicopter circled overhead.

By noon most of the students had dispersed and no evidence of purple dye could be seen on their clothing. Students intended holding a meeting this afternoon at UWC's main hall to reconsider a recent decision to return to classes.

16 Suspects Plead Not Guilty to Treason Charge

MB211004 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1000 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Pietermaritzburg, Oct 21, SAPA — All 16 accused in the treason trial in Pietermaritzburg today pleaded not guilty to the main charge of treason and two alternative charges before the judge president, Mr A.J. Justice Milne.

Diplomatic observers from Britain, the United States, Sweden, Italy, Australia, Canada and West Germany were present.

Also present was Mr Geoffrey Bindman, representing the international commission of jurists, and Mr James Dorsey III, representing the American Bar Association.

Mr Dorsey's letter of appointment says the American legal profession and bar association were interested in and concerned about the trial of members of the United Democratic Front [UDF].

Police security was considered lighter than in the past.

Four or five of the accused sang "happy birthday" to Mrs Albertina Sisulu, one of the accused as she entered the dock.

Before the court are Mr Mawalan Ramgobin, 52, Mr Chanderdo Sewpershad, 43, Mr Mooroogih Jayahajapathy Naidoo, 53, Dr Essop Essack Jassat, 52, Dr Dundubela Aubrey Mokoena, 52, Mr Ephraim Curtis Mkondo, 56, Mr Archibald Joseph Gumede, 70, Mr Devadas Paul David, 40, Mrs Albertina Sisulu, 66, The Reverend Frank Chikane, 34, Mr Cassim Saloojee, 49, Professor Ismail Mohammed 54, and four members of the SA Allied Workers Union, Mr Sisa Njikaleni, 29, Mr Sam Kikine, 36, Mr Isaac Ngcobo, 36, and the national chairman, Mr Thozinale Goweta.

The leader of the defence team, Mr Ismail Mahomed SC [State Councilor], said that the accused did not deny that they made speeches expressing their strong opposion to apartheid or separate development. They regarded the present constitution as undesirable and unwise.

The leader of the state team, Mr Nick Gey van Pittius SC, said that this case was not levelled against the accused because of the attitude to apartheid. It was not a case levelled against the United Democratic Front and to label it as a UDF trial was wrong.

This case also involved organisations such as the South African Allied Workers Union, the Natal Indian Council, Transvaal Indian Council and the Release Mandela Committee.

Mr Gey van Pittius said that the African National Congress, the SA Communist Party and SA Congress of Trade Unions had aligned themselves into a revolutionary alliance to overthrow the government by violence and the ANC was regarded as the leader by this Alliance.

He said that the South African Communist Party aimed to overthrow the government and to put in its place a communist socialist government.

He said as most of the populace had been apolitical, various organisations had decided to make them politically aware.

Mr Gey van Pittius said that this was part of the national struggle for total liberation and the struggle had many facets.

Various organisations had regarded it as very important to activite underground structures and united mass action. To be really successful a revolutionary climate favourable to the ANC and whereby the country become ungovernable was needed. In this process the government was referred to as the enemy and courts as racist courts.

Mr Gey van Pittius said that at various places the accused expressed the aims in songs that were sung and slogans were chanted. These songs were not just songs but were aimed to rally the people.

Police Detain UDF National Executive Member

MB221203 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1200 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Cape Town Oct 22 SAPA — United Democratic Front [UDF] executive member Mr Trevor Manuel was taken from the UDF's Cape Town city offices today by security police.

Mr Manuel, Western Cape Secretary of the UDF and a member of the national executive, recently emerged from several weeks of hiding.

According to UDF office worker, Mrs Veronica Simmers, four security policemen entered the UDF's Corporation Street offices at 12.50pm and told Mr Manuel he was being detained under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act.

Mrs Simmers said the police did not search the offices before detaining him.

"It was too terrible. They just walked straight up to him, handcuffed him and took him away," she said.

Mr Manuel has been a key figure in the UDF since its inception in 1983.

Soon after the state of emergency was declared in other parts of the country Mr Manuel went into hiding.

After the release of other local UDF executive members, about three weeks ago, Mr Manuel made cautious public appearances.

Government Agrees to Medical Panel for Detainees

MB211534 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1407 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 24, SAPA — The government has agreed to the appointment of a panel of doctors from which detainees will be able to select a practitioner of their own choice should they want a medical opinion other than that of the district surgeon.

This was announced in Pretoria today by the Medical Association of South Africa, which said in a statement the government had agreed to the move "after more than two years of negotiations."

"This is regarded as a major breakthrough and should materially assist in ensuring that an incident like that involving the late Steve Biko should not occur again.

"It also demonstrates the importtance and value of negotiation in a responsible and dignified but determined manner instead of resorting to confrontation and media publicity," Masa said.

The association's delegates to the World Medical Assembly being held in Belgium this week, the chairman of the Federal Council, Dr Rene le Roux and the secretary-general, Dr Marais Viljoen, had received the good news shortly before their departure and would attend to the move's practical implementation as soon as possible after their return.

Masa also said it was deeply grateful to the previous chairman of the World Medical Association, Dr Lionel Wilson, who had done much to convince the late minister of health and welfare, Dr Nak van der Merwe, of the importance of accepting the association's proposals.

"We wish to record our appreciation for the subsequent advocacy by Dr van der Merwe, and also for the assistance subsequently received by his successor, Dr Willie van Niekerk."

ZAMBIA

Official Cites 'Misuse' of Security Council Vetoes

MB211045 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] A senior UN official has said the veto power by the five permanent members of the Security Council at the United Nations has been misused at times by the countries privileged to use the powers. Mr (Aymen al Samiah), the director of UN information center in Lusaka, said that the misuse of the veto powers has occurred particularly when some countries have been giving priority to the shortsighted national interests at the expense of global interests. Speaking during the Television Zambia Sunday interview program last night, Mr (Samiah) justified the veto powers enjoyed by the permanent members of the Security Council because of the resposibilities these countries have in preserving world peace.

ZIMBABWE

'Dissidents' Kill Seven in Nkayi Communal Lands

MB220620 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Seven people have been murdered by dissidents in the Nkayi communal lands. The dissidents set alight the store in which they were sleeping on Saturday night. A police spokesman said yesterday that four bodies were recovered and three others were reduced to ashes. The victims, whose names are being withheld until their next of kin are informed, were a storekeeper and his family and a grinding mill operator and his wife.

Security forces shot and killed three dissidents during a contact in the (Naka) communal lands on Friday afternoon. The spokesman said three AK rifles and magazines, clothing, and other items were recovered at the scene.